INSURANCE
The credit for this belongs to our people.

The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
All Indian companies have done well in 1929.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH R.I.I.A.

LAYING FOUNDATIONS FOR MASS DIRECT ACTION.

"THAT RUMP YOU CALL ASSEMBLY."

I Have No Interest In It, Says Pt. Motilal.

LEGAL OPINION ON GALLERY CONTROVERSY.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

Invited by a representative of the Free Press of India to express his opinion on the controversy relating to the public galleries of the Assembly, Pandit Motilal said:

"I have no interest in the rump you call Assembly, but lying in my sick bed the other day, I noticed a volume of Criminal Law on the bookshelf and was led by the lawyer's instinct to lay aside my novel for a moment and examine purely the legal aspect of the question. I understand that in support of his contention that the galleries of the Assembly are "places of public resort" Sir James Crerar takes his stand in section 31 of the Police Act. That section lays down. "It shall be the duty of the police to keep order on public roads and public streets, thoroughfares, ghats and landing places and at all places of public resort, etc." There cannot be the least doubt that the words other places of public resort are used "ejusdem genebis" with public roads, public streets, etc., and cannot be extended to places not open to a member of the public except under a permit. The test is whether the public can of right resort to a particular place. In the case of the galleries of the Assembly no such right exists and it is the President who should grant a permit and he alone is the authority over those galleries. This permit, the President may, for any reason or without any reason at all refuse to grant to any member or section of the public. In these circumstances, I think, it is idle to contend that the galleries of the Assembly are places of public resort within the meaning of section 31 of the Police Act."

RIGHT TO DECLARE INDEPENDENCE.

Commander Kenworthy Approves "Purna Swaraj" Movement.

BUT CONDEMNS BOYCOTT OF R. TABLE CONFERENCE.

Govt. Policy Towards Political Prisoners Condemned.

KARACHI, Feb. 11.

Commander Kenworthy, who left Karachi for London by the air liner "The City of Karachi" this morning, interviewed by the Associated Press prior to his departure, said that three outstanding needs of India to-day were economic development, educational development and Indianisation of the Army. The idea of Swaraj with the British soldiers guarding the country, he said, was ludicrous. It was nonsence to argue that no material was forthcoming to create an Indian Army composed of and commanded by Indians. He had visited eight Indian States, where trained armies of Indian soldiers were highly efficient under Indian officers. Indians should enter the Staff College at Quetta, and an Indian Cranwell should be established forthwith for training Indians for the Air Force. If Indians could drive motor cars and other machinery, why should they not man service aeroplanes?

"FOLLY" OF THE CONGRESS.

Discussing the political situation, Commander Kenworthy said that the Congress had made one great mistake. He did not worry about the Independence resolution, because every country had the right to declare for Independence if it wished to; but to refuse to attend the Round Table Conference was the height of folly. Surely, if the Indian case for Swaraj was so strong, it could be defended and threshed out at the Conference, where everyone would have his say and all points of view would be listened to.

Commander Kenworthy said that he would advise Indian politicians immediately to,

(A) Solve India's internal difficulties between the various communities;

(2) Send a fully representative body of statesmen to the Round Table Conference with a formulated programme for bringing about Dominion Status; and

(c) Discourage unconstitutional and violent policies.

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Concluding, Commander Kenworthy said that many minor matters remained to be put aright in India. Among these, was the question of better treatment of political prisoners. Political agitation, apart from incitement to violence, was not a crime, and he thought that the whole system of handling purely political prisoners in India was wrong. He was convinced that the Labour Party was perfectly sincere in the action it had taken and was taking, to enable India to attain full Dominion Status at the earliest possible moment.—A. P.

MUTINY IN FRENCH. INDO-CHINA.

—:o:—

SERIOUS FIGHTING.

Several Persons Killed.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Paris.—A message from Hanoi states that following revolutionary agitation, the natives, joined by the sharpshooters garrisoned at Yen Bay, attempted to Mutiny. The ensuine fight is described as fairly serious, several persons being killed, including a French officer. Steps have been taken to restore order.—Reuter.

(Hanoi is the capital of Tongking, a province of Annam, French Indo-China.)

EXPLOSIONS ON STEAMER.

—:o:—

SEVEN PERSONS INJURED.

Passengers Escape.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

New York.—Passengers had disembarked from the German 14,000 ton steamer "Muenchen", from Bremen, and were waiting on the pier at Hudson River to have their baggage cleared by the Customs, when they were startled by a series of explosions. The crew tumbled ashore as the vessel burst into flames, belched volumes of suffocating smoke from the cargo of nitrates, and speedily sank. Three firemen were hurled into the river and are still missing. Seven persons, including the Captain, have been injured.—Reuter.

MAHATMA TO UNFOLD HIS PLAN.

Three Months' Test Programme For Provinces

DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST BACK-SLIDERS.

Leaders Impressed By Nation's Rally To Independence.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 12.

Considerable importance attaches to the meeting of the Congress Working Committee which is fixed for the 14th. It is expected that barring Mr. Sen Gupta who is on a sea voyage due to ill-health, other members of the Working Committee would be present. Interest centres round the plan of action which Mahatma Gandhi, it is believed, would unfold to the Working Committee. While it is stated that resistance to Salt Tax would be the immediate programme of Civil Disobedince, in all informed circles, it is believed that Mahatmaji's plan of action would comprise of Congress orgnisations being called upon to fulfil certain conditions as a condition precedent to a mass movement of direct action. Congress organisations might be given, it is believed about three months for enrolment of members, for the reorganisation of the defunct Congress Committees and for the prosecution of the constructive programme under the Congress mandate. It is only the All-India Congress Committee that is empowered to sanction the launching of Civil Disobedience. In the circumstances it is not within the purview of the Working Committee to lanuch any direct action of programme immediately. Further owing to cleavages which have arisen on the issue of Council boycott etc., there may be a good deal of changes in the Congress organisations throughout the country, thus rendering it completely imperative to overhaul the Congress machinery. It is therefore regarded as fairly certain that the meeting of the Working Committee would devote attention exclusively to framing instructions to the Provincial Congress Committees for the purpose of reorganisation and reconstruction of the Congress organisation within the fixed period. Meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, it is expected, for the purpose of considering civil disobedience plans, would be convened about the middle of May at a central place like Bombay.

POSITION OF THE BETRAYERS.

The Congress Working Committee, it is understood, has received a number of resignations of memberships of the All-India Congress Committee from Congressmen who have felt it necessary to act contrary to the Congress resolution. Resignations include those of Congressmen like Mr. Prakasam who have felt impelled to resign their seat in the Legislature and seek to re-election. The Assam Provincial Congress Committee, it is said, has also asked for a ruling as to what exactly is the position of Congressmen who do not confirm to Congress resolution. Are they ineligible to hold elected offices as office bearers of the Congress organisations only, or are they ineligible to be members of the All-India Congress Committee also and can they be original members of the Congress? Opinion seems to be, as far can be ascertained, that while Congressmen have right to form a party within the Congress for converting their minority position to a majority they have no right to take any action which is in direct violation of the Congress, as for instance contesting election, and if they do contrayene the Congress mandate they should not only resign the elected offices as office-bearers, but also resign from the All-India Congress Committee. So far there seems to be agreement but the extreme view is that dissenting Congressmen who act contrary to the Congress mandate have no right to be even ordinary members of the Congress, is, it is said finding support among prominent members of the Congress Working Committee. If the extreme view prevails, then it is apprehended that disorganisation of the congress machinery is likely to be more far-reaching than can be visualised now.

COUNTRY'S WONDERFUL RALLY

Congress Working Committee will also consider the reports of celebrations of the Independence Day received from Congress organisations. These reports, it is stated, are numerous and go to show that publicity given to them in the daily press is very disproportionate to the actual intensity of the celebration. If the reports received by the Congress Office are published, it is said it would prove beyond cavil that the Congress message of Independence had been carried to every nook and corner of India, where there is a Congress Committee. Reports to hand, it is said are adequate to satisfy the Working Committee that the Independence Day had been very satisfactorily celebrated and is proof, if proof were wanted, of the ripeness of the country to carry out the Congress resolution. —Free Press.

WHAT CONGRESS BOYCOTT MEANS

—:o:—

Utility Of Round Table Conference Lost.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

British political circles continue to discuss the repercussions of the Congress decision and the Viceroy's recent pronouncements on the utility, composition and scope of the Round Table Conference. Indications are clear that the speeches of His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of the last fortnight are regarded by the Left wing Tories as an assurance to vested interests that the announcement of 31st October does not in any way affect the restrictions contained in the preamble of the Reform Act, namely, that the progress shall be by stages and shall be determined by Parliament with reference to the degree of co-operation by Indians. His Excellency's speeches are also regard as conveying the assurance that the Congress movement would be dealt with firmly when it enters on a stage of putting into operation the resolution relating to civil disobedience.

UTILITY LOST.

Meanwhile the section of the Labour Party, especially the Left wing, continues to express the belief that the Round Table Conference has lost all its utility with its boycott by the Congress. But the Right wing and Centre wing of the Labour Party subscribe to the view relying on the information supplied to them from India from the co-operating wings that the Congress is not really as supremely representative of Indian opinion as is claimed for it and that although Congressmen represent the largest party in the country from the numerical point of view, the non-Congress parties are as representative and influential as the Congress if not more representative and influential by reason of the economic interests represented by the Liberals and those in alliance with them.

"INDIA WHICH COUNTS."

Thus it is pointed out that if Indian economic interests as represented by Indian trade, commerce and industry, as also the landed interests, participation by the representatives of these interests in the Round Table Conference cannot but represent substantially the India which counts. The Labour circles recognise, however, that there is no means of testing the influence of Moderates as in view of the Congress boycott of elections contests in bye-elections as well as general elections would be confined to the co-operating wings only and would not therefore furnish any visible test of the respective influences exercised by the Congress and the Liberals. But if the polling booths in general elections are widely boycotted that would of course be one proof of the influence of the Congress as statistics are available of the voters who participated in the elections when Congressmen took part in them. —Free Press Beam Service.

AHMEDABAD'S WELCOME TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

Mile Long Procession Parades Streets.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 12.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived here this afternoon to attend a meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and other local leaders and a large crowd of citizens were present at the station to give him a reception. He was taken in a huge procession through the principal thoroughfare which was gaily decorated. He was garlanded at various places. The procession was nearly a mile long and took about three hours to reach the Congress grounds where Pandit Nehru offered his salutation to the National Flag.

PROCESSION SEQUEL.

Police arrested three boys participating in the procession in honour of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for disorderly behaviour and released them after detaining them for a short time in the police chowkey.—A. P.

THE NATIOANL MINORITY MOVEMENT.

Scotland Yard Man On Its Object.

EVIDENCE IN MEERUT CASE.

MEERUT, Feb. 12.

Three English witnesses were examined this morning in the Meerut "Conspiracy" case. Mr. Ansari, Barrister, submitted an application praying for the postponement of cross-examination.

The Court rejected the application.

Captain Booth who was examined yesterday was not cross-examined.

Mr. McRide, Detective Inspector, Scotland Yard, and official photographer, identified photographs of documents.

The third witness Scutchey, Detective Sergeant, London, stated that the Communist Party's office in Great Britain was searched in connection with the arrest of twelve members of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party and they were tried. He identified the documents found in the search and Communist newspapers "Worker's Life" and "Sunday Worker". He knew C. P. Dutt and explained the national minority movement object of which was overthrowing Trade Union leaders.

C. W. Renshaw Detective Sergeant, for 19 years, said he had heard the name of Spratt and identified photos of original letters.

Mr. Renshaw continuing his evidence after lunch identified more documents and letters, also letters written by Mr. Saklatvala showing that the Communist Party of Great Britain had acted under orders from Moscow and two letters from C. P. Dutt and M. N. Roy. Witness knew Upadhyaya. He had organised the Indian Seamen Union.

The accused refused to cross-examine the witness. Mr. Ansari, who is defending one accused, also refused to cross-examine the witness.—A. P.

VOTERS DESERT THE POLLS!

OBEDIENCE TO CONGRESS MANDATE.

Dull Day In Bombay Bye-election.

Polling took place on Wednesday for the seat in the Bombay Legislative Council rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. F. J. Ginwalla in obedience to the mandate of the Indian National Congress.

Two candidates, Mr. A. N. Surve and Dr. M. C. Javle, contested the bye-election which was boycotted by Congressmen. There were four polling stations in the Constituency (Bombay North)), one at Byculla, one at Mazagaon, the third at Parel and the fourth at Dadar. The polling was very meagre considering the large number of voters in the Constituency. The Mazagaon and Byculla booths seemed almost neglected. There was comparatively greater activity in Parel and Dadar being the labour centres. The Congress voters studiously refrained from voting, thereby demonstrating their loyalty to the Congress.

Taken as a whole the polling was not more than 15 per cent. A majority of the labour votes were cast in favour of Mr. Surve, an ex-member of the Council. Dr. Javle found greater support in Liberal circles. Out of the two Mr. Surve seemed to have been scoring better than his rival.

PANDIT MOTILAL BETTER

—:o:—

Allowed To Attend Working Committee.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

Pandit Motilal is making good progress under the treatment of Doctor Ansari and is permitted to leave Delhi to-night for Sabarmati to attend the meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress on the 14th. He is expected to return on or about the 16th to resume the treatment.—Free Press.

UNREST ON INDO-AFGHAN. BORDER.

Kabul Traffic Held Up.

PESHAWAR, Feb. 11.

A lashkar of about 800 Shinwaris, consisting mostly of young blood, attacked on Sunday evening Spinakotha (Torkham) on the Indo-Afghan border, forcibly disarming Khugiani guardsmen, who were compelled to take refuge in the British territory. Some ascribe the incident to the unrest caused by the recent arrest of Sardar Mohamed Amin Jan, while others declare it to be a protest against the Shinwari Leader Muhamed Alam's recent declaration of allegiance to Nadir Shah. A report has also come in, of a similar unrest at Dacca. As a result, caravans from and to Kabul have been held up and traffic has been suspended.—A. P.

RALLYING THE LIBERALS

—:o:—

"Spectator's" Comments.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Commenting on the rally of Indian Liberals round His Excellency the Viceroy on the issue of participation in the Round Table Conference, the "Spectator" says:—

This is an occasion when Indian Moderates should make themselves heard throughout the length and breadth of India, but we are afraid that they cannot be trusted to organise themselves and to act energetically. They find either circumstances too difficult or lacking sufficient driving force to enable them to tackle the situation. With this reservation, it must be admitted that they are rallying round the Viceroy's personal leadership whom they trust and admire.—Free Press Beam Service.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

STOCKS & SHARES

ERRATIC FLUCTUATIONS IN FAZAL SHARE.

Bulls Support Tata Steel Ordinary.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

The share market ruled steady and closed irregular. Mill shares opened somewhat higher on improvement in raw cotton values. There was some bull support and particularly the rise in Tata Steel Ordinary Shares imported better feeling. Price fluctuations in Fazal Shares were erratic and rapid but all the while the market remained supported by bull operators. Occasional liquidations had somewhat depressing effect and several shares have recorded declines. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs 5|12 and attained to Rs. 6[illegible]-. At this level prices declined Rs. 9|- on long liquidation but again recovered to Rs. 662|- on bull support and finally closed at Rs. 660|- Fazal Shares opened at Rs. 512| and attained a rise of Rs. 6|- but a general wave of profit taking depressed prices to Rs. 506|-. An attempt was made by bulls to raise prices resulted in hardening prices to Rs. 513|- but the market again sagged under persistant liquidation and closed at Rs. 509|6. Pearls and Century shares failed to record any import change. Some Sholapur Mill Shares were placed at Rs. 1,500|-. There was practically little business in Hydro Shares. Tata Steel shares were the chief centre of speculative activity and Ordinary Shares exhibited remarkable strength today and closed at Rs. 51| Defds. opened at Rs. 305| and after an initial decline of Rs. 2| prices firmed upto Rs. 311|-. At this level there was heavy liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 297| At this level selling exhausted and bulls took the charge of this counter which resulted in lifting prices to Rs. 306.- but there was a small relapse towards the close and business ended at Rs. 302|8. Bombay Burma Shares were somewhat weak to-day.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Feb. 12.

Bombay Dyeing 662, 66, 57, 62, 58, 62, 60
Century 242, 40, 41, 57, 40, 37
Colaba 122
Crescent. 66.
Fazul 512, 18, 13, 16, 6, 13.
Indore 7, 12, 10, 3, 332.
Madhowji 15
Nagpur 418
New Great 133
Pearl 243, 41, 43, 38, 41, 40
Simplex 30
Swadeshi 333
Burma 685, 82, 83, 81
Hydro 1105
Tram 131-14
Deff 305, 3, 11, 298, 300, 287, 306 5 2
Ord 48-10 49-2 48-4 51 50-6 51
Indian 240 238

Osmanshahi 85 3|4y 52xd.
Pearl 250, 241-4.
Phoenix 100, 285.
Premier 10, nil, 1-8
Sassoon Cotton 100, nil 4-14.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd 52-8.
Simplex 250, 30.
Sholapur 1000, 1480
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 4.
Swadeshi 10, 333-12.
Tata Mill 25, nil. 27.
Vishnu Cotton 1000, 2150.
Western India Spinning 1.000, 790

BANKS

Bank of India 50 2-8 93.
Baroda 50 3 77.
Central 25, 16.
Eastern £5 xd., 75-8.
Imperial Bank 500, 1280.
Imperial Contributory 125 (0f 315
Union 5/11 3-1
P. & O. Bank £10, 101, 122.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10-0-0 80f xd 16-12.
Gwalior Cement 10, 80.
Central India Mining 3|2.
Indian Cement 238-12.
Punjab Cement 10, 0|8|0, 11.
Shahabad Cement 10y 147|8.
Shivrajpur 20 2|1 xd. 12|4.
United Cement 100 5y. 50.
Katni Ord. 177|8.
Katni Def 670.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/ 767-8.
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f. xd. 113-116/4
Central Provinces 87|8
Dhond Baramati 100 2|11|6 95|95
Gujarat 100, 2|4|8, 77-8.
Hoshiarpur Doab 4|12|6 78.
Larkhana 100 1f 89
Mandra Bhon 90, 1|15|21 67.
Mymensingh 100, 2|11|61, 85.
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4 81 82.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 88.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82
Sind Light 100 5-7 60.
Tapti Valley xd. 652|8.
Upper Sind 100 nil 77.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS

Ahmedabad Electric 100. 7 8y. 122|8.
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd. 123|12.
Andhra Valley Ord (1000) xd. 645.
Bombay Tram Ord. 50 171|14.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 40 1105.
Tata Power 1000, nil, 472-8.
Karachi Electricity 100 0/41. 142-8.
Poona Electricity 100 1y. 135.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1120 xd. plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17|8y 220.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) 260.
New Berar 500 70y 860.
New Mofussil 400 407 491-4.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 400 xd.
Volkart U P 500 30y 480.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bl. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 17/4y 30.
Empire of India Life 100, 30/ 1720
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 15, 8|12.
New India Assurance (10) 18.
Oriental Government Security Life 100, 1820
Vulcan 100 03|0y xd 5.
Industrial & Prudential 6 9-8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown 6, 256-4.
Attock Oil 1 nil, 15
Belapur Co. 50, nil. 6.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 177-8.
Burma Uganda 12 nil, 22.
Burma F Corporation 681|4.
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10-4
Jost Engineering 50 131-4
Kemp 200 15 185
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 90.
Scindia Steam 8|4.
Tata Construction xd 30.
Tata Iron Ord. 51.
Tata Iron Def. 302|8.
Bombay Telephone 50 1y. 51-12.
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 100 102-8.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 0. f 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 101
Tata Hydro Def. 106-12.
Tata Steel B 7 p.c. 97
Tata Power 7-1/2 99
Andhra Valley B. 103
Apollo Mills B 7/8 F. T. 80.

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata 1st Pref. 130/
Tata 2nd Pref. 69|8.
Andhra Pref. 960.
Tata Power Pref. 1030.
Tata Hydro Pref. 1036.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

—:o:—

Liverpool, Feb. 11.

March	12.95—28
May	13.15—10
July	13.17—13
November	13.17—08
Decembe	13.20—08
January	13.27—08
Sakells F.G.F Spot	13.55—20

Dawan 250, 423|12
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-5-6.
Ebrahim Pahancy 250, 85.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 60
Elphinstone 100 6
Finlay 100. 10y, 80.
Framjee Petit 1000 nil 180
Gokak 100 146-4.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 95
Hindustan 100, 65 100 1490
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100, 85.
Indian Manufacturing 1.000 75 950.
Indore Malwa 100, 332-8.
xd.
Jamshed 250 nil 18.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000. 100y. 1700.
Kohinoor 138|12

Khandesh 1,000 50y 2200
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 68/12.
Laxmi Cotton (1000) 30 nil 1328.
Manockji Petit 1.000 26y 950.
Madras United 250 7/8| 400.
Mulji Goculdas 1000 nil 400.
Mathradas 50, nil. 30.
Sassoon 100 nil, 40
Minerva 100, nil 75.

Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 75
Mysore 50. p.c. 4 127-8.
New City Bombay 50.
New Great Eastern 200 10y 136|4.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 302-8
Apollo 50, nil 2.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (100) 15y. 155.
Bharat 100 nil, 67-8.
Bombay Cotton (500) nil 120.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 50 660.
Bombay Industrial (20). 1-12.
Bradbury (200) nil 140.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil 20.
Central India 100, 413/12.
Century 100. 237|8.
Colaba Land 122|8.
Finlayshoy 250, 510.
Crescent 100, 66-4.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

New York Futures 14 To 15 Points Up.

TRADE BUYING AND SHORT COVERING.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market ruled easy during the early part of the day and prices declined on lower Liverpool cables. In the afternoon the market ruled firm and prices advanced on trade buying and short covering. The New York Cotton Exchange Service (Garside) estimated U. S. Mill consumption 590,000 bales for the month of January Yesterday we gave in these columns the figures of January issued by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. These figures read in conjunction with consumption estimate were construed bullish and there seems no anxiety for material reduction in the consumption of American Cotton. The comparative position of monthly consumption by U. S. Mills is as under:—

Bales in thousands

1928 January	536
1928 February	523
1928 March	581
1928 April	525
1928 May	577
1928 June	510
1928 July	440
1928 August	527
1928 September	492
1928 October	619
1928 November	611
1928 December	534
1929 January	668
1929 February	598
1929 March	633
1929 April	632
1929 May	668
1929 June	570
1929 July	546
1929 August	552
1929 September	546
1929 October	641
1929 November	544
1929 December	454
1930 January	590 estimated.

The market opened at a decline of 10 points on lower Liverpool advices and a further decline of 11 points was recorded by noon on an increased selling pressure. In the afternoon there was active on short covering and trade buying on bullish consumption estimate which not only wiped off the decline attained during the early part of the day but prices established a rise of 15 to 14 points by the close. Spot cotton prices advanced 15 points at 15.90c

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled steady and prices advanced 18 points. Spot cotton prices improved 13 points at 15.76 c.

U. S. Port Receipts were 14,000 bales and exports amounted to 13,000 bales.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 12 to 11 points against an expected rise of 14 points on parity with overnight closing quotations of American Exchanges. There was no confidence in the rise and prices gradually gave under profit-taking and closed at a rise of 2 to 3 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 11 points and sales amounted to 3000 bales.

Egyptian cotton futures market ruled weak and closed at a decline of 28 to 10 points. Empire cotton futures closed at a rise of 1 to 2 points with March 8.13 and May 8.16.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York March Highest 15.81 (2-23 p.m.) lowest 15.41 (11-58 a.m.) Range 40 points.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Short covering and reactionary buying. Think advance premature.

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co.

"Liverpool disregarding American attempt advance prices."

Market early declined on lower Liverpool advices but rallied later on buying on reaction theory and active covering by shorts.

Messrs. W. H. Midwood have received the following cable from their Head Office:—

Liverpool time 3.5 p.m.

New York Cotton Exchange Service (Garside) estimate Consumption all Cotton (ex Linters) by U. S. Mills last month 590 thousands bales.

Liverpool time 9.26 p.m.

"New York Cotton Exchange Service (Garside) estimate Bullish, shorts covering. Do not look for sustained advance.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 11.

March	15.77 plus 15
May	16.02 plus 14
July	16.24 plus 15
October	16.43 plus 14
December	16.64 plus 17
Middling Spot	15.90 plus 15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 11.

March	15.58 plus 13
May	15.76 plus 13
Middling Spot	15.41 plus 18

Money Market.

—:o:—

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1|5 27|32
D D 1|5 7|8
LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1|5 7|8 Feb.
Banks Selling D D 1|5 29|32
Banks selling T T 1|5 27|32 Mar.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 13|16 April.
Banks selling T T 1|5 25|32 May
Banks Buying T T 1/5 15/16 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 31|32 Mail.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 15|16 February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|6 5|32 February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 5|32 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|8 April.
NEW YORK:—
B. C RATE T T 276 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 276 1/2.
Banks Buying T T 275 1|4
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 922
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 135 1|2
Banks Buying 60 Days 133
HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 105 3|4.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 134 1|4.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/2.
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90 3|8
CROSS RATE:—
New York- London 4.86 7|32 11th inst.
Shanghai—London 1|11 3|4 12th inst.
Japan- London 2|0 1|4 11th inst
London—Paris 124.20 11th inst.
London- Belgium 34.900 11th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.20 11th inst.
London—Italy 92.95 11th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold 84-4-11 1/2 10th inst.; 84-4-10 7/8 11th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 5|16 10th inst.; 20 3|16 11th inst.
Silver London Forward 20 1|8 10th inst.; 20 1|16 11th inst.
Silver New York Ready 44 10th inst: 43 5|8 11th inst.
London Discounts 8 mos. 3 15|16 per cent 10th inst.; 3 31|32 per cent 11th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos. 4 per cent 10th inst, 4 per cent 11th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6-1|2 per cent Nominal.
3 Mos. 5-1|2 per cent.
6 mos. 5 per cent.
12 mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Firm.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY

The New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges will remain closed to-day on account of Lincoln's Birthday.

New York, Feb. 11.

New York 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):

March	15.48
May	15.74
July	15.93
New York 11.45 a.m.	
March	15.45
May	15.71
July z	15.90

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 11.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. ports 14,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 2,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 13,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Feb. 11.

	Opening	Closing.
February		8.20 plus 04
March	8.29	8.22 plus 02
April		8.24 plus 02
May	8.40	8.32 plus 02
June		8.34 plus 02
July	8.49	8.41 plus 02
August		8.44 plus 02
September		8.47 plus 02
October	8.57	8.50 plus 02
November		8.52 plus 02
December		8.55 plus 03
January		8.56 plus 03
February		8.58 plus 03
Middling Spot		8.54 plus 11

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 11.

Sales at Liverpool 3,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 200 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 11.

Scinde Fully Good	4.45 plus 10
Scinde Fine	4.70 plus 10
Scinde Superfine	4.95 plus 10
Bengal Good	4.20 plus 10
Bengal Fully Good	4.45 plus 10
Bengal Fine	4.30 plus 10
Oomra Good	5.40 plus 10
Oomra Fully Good	5.70 plus 10
Oomra Fin e	6.00 plus 10
Broach Fully Good	6.15 plus 10 per ton.
Broach Fine	6.40 plus 10
Broach Superfine	6.65 plus 10.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 12.

The local market opened at Rs. 272 for Broach A.M. delivery and improved to Rs. 273|12 on short covering and buying by option dealers. This was the highest level and prices sugged under profits taking. Liverpool opening prices were quiet and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.M. 271-12.
Broach J.A. 281-8.
Oomr aMar 225-12.
Oomra May 232.
Oomra July 238-12.
Bengal Mar. 199-8-0.
Bengal May 196-4.
Bengal July 203.
Broach A-M. Highest 273-12.
Broach A.M Lowest 270-12.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 12.

February 173.40 plus 3.40
May 178.70 plus 4.10
August 185.70 plus 3.50

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

Bengal 193 March.
Bengal 199 May.
Bengal 206 July.
Broach 273 A./M.
Broach 283 J./A.
Oomra 234 March.
Oomra 240 May.

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

Bengal	204	199	194	188
Sind	209	204	199	194
Punjab	202	197	192	186
Rajputana	204	199	194	188
Broach		272	269	264
Oomra No. 3	236	231	228	223
C. P. No. 1	253	248	245	240
C. P. No. 2	245	240	237	232

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

200 Toyomankwa Khanna 200
100 Do. Narwana 200
100 Do. Dhuri 200
200 Do. Jaora 223
100 Do. Indore 231
100 Do. Ranala 226
200 C. V. Jagjivan Cawnpore 221
100 Do. Khirakya 246
100 Do. Jalna 223
200 Do. Miyagaon 267/269
100 Volkart Bros. Arandol 200
300 Do. Chalisgaon 200
100 G. G. Kesha Akola 225
100 Ralli Bros. Nimbahera 225
100 Do. Nimarkhedi 202
100 Gokaldas Dossa Dsamangaon Old 175

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

3 Months Discounts 3 31/32 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Call Money 6 1/2 per cent.
One Month 5 3/4 per cent.
Three Months 5 1/2 per cent.
Six Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of money market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS EX-GODOWN.

Bombay, Feb. 12

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 493 per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 115 per ton.

INDIAN COTTON CROP NEWS.

Daily Arrivals At Various Centres.

BOMBAY PADTAR RATES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 12.

	Arrives	Rate. Bales.	Rs.
Ujjain	1000		280/90
Indore			240/50
Ratlam	200		280/300
Sennabad	100		245/55
Bir	100		245/55
Buranpur	100		240/45
Amalner	100		240/45
Dhulia	200		240/45
Chopda	100		240/50
Nagpur	200		280/70
Lyalpur (Sindh-American)	400		280/90
Onkara	450		280/90
Abhor	450		280/90
Bhavaniganj	150		275/85
Chandasi	100		235/40
Amraoti	250		240/45
Dhamangaon	200		240/45
Barsi Kurrurwada	200		240/45
Ganga Khed	100		240/45
Bhavaniganj	150		275/85
Mandusar	100		280/90
Jaina	500		240/45
Khamgam	800		240/50
Nanded	200		280/90
	Carts	Rates.	
	Arrivals		Rs.
Khandwa	350		245/55
Wardha	400		255/60
Wun	300		255/60
Pandharwada	250		255/60
Yeotmal	250		255/60
Arvi	200		255/60
Latur	200		280/90
Parbhani	100		270/80
Ahmednagar			235/40
Bijapur			235/40
Bengal U. P.			210/15
Jalgaon			240/50
C. P. No. 2			245/50
Kudchi			250/60
Mathia			220/30
Pachora			240/50
Purna	100		260/70
Karda			240/50
Pandharpur			240/50
Hingolt			240/45
Karanja	300		240/50
Sallu			240/45
Shedbai			240/50
Pandurna			240/50
Kasur (Bengal)			225/30
Kinganghat			240/50
Warora			250/60
Purgaon			240/45
Ranala			240/45
Nandarbar			240/45
Katol			240/50
Vamboria			240/45
Sirpur			245/50
Malkapur			245/50
Sanavad			245/50
Kumpta			280/90
Tirupur Cambodia			325|35
Dhondycha			240/50
Erodol			240/50
Bahusal			240/50
Sindhi			250/60
Khirkia			250/55
Ghurji			215/20
Hansi			220/25
Warangam			240/50
Sindhurni			240/56
Challsgaon			240/50
Budhnavar			285.95
Akola			240|45
Khanewal			275|80
Tohataxi			275|80
Arafwalla			275|80
Multan (Sind-American)			275|80
Surgoda			275|80
Nandgaon			240/45
Nimbara			240/45
Nizamabad			240/45
Nimach			240/45
Nandura			240/45
Puchor			270|80
Dabhol			265/75
Itola			265/75
Sarulaya			265/75
Miyagam			265/75
Palej			265/75
Amod			265/75
Jambusar			265/75
Broach			265/75

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday. This year.	
Khandesh	2,466	231,416
Central India	3,048	237,515
Barsi and Nagar	1,364	174,108
Hyderabad-Gaorani		57,930
Berar	8,156	437,994
Central Provinces	4,523	229,469
Total Oomras	24,557	1,368,432
Dholera	280	63,829
N.-W. Provinces	300	127,257
Rajputana	230	25,974
Sind-Punjab	1,361	117,047
Broach	3,084	86,803
Coompta & Dharwtr	274	43,663
Westerns-Northerns	144	14,289
Cocoanada		100
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		6,904
Persian		212
Egyptian & African		32,119
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		394
Total	30,230	1,893,341

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

Bombay, Feb. 12

1st Seppt. to 6th Feb.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday. This year	
Europe	3,983	361,019
Japan & China	9,447	571,568
Coast Ports		9,161
Up-country by Rail		51,564
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		67,171
Total	13,430	1,080,483

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 12.

Bengal	200/215
Mathia	215/222
Khandesh	220/225
Akola/Khamgaon	230/237
Nagpur/Wardha	245/250
Barsi/Kurduwadi	225/233
Jalna/Aurangabad	225/232
Nagar/Vambori	225/230
Purna/Parbani	250/260
Khandwa/Sanavad	225/232
Indore/Ujjain	235/257
Miraj/Sangli	270/285
Coompta	265/275
Tirupur/Cambodia	335/340

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Feb. 12

F. P. Bales.	1929-30
Receipts to date 11-2-30	7499000
" Yesterday do	14000
Exports to date do	5183000
Stock at Ports 7-2-30	2340000
" Interior Towns do.	1358000
" Liverpool 7-2-30	1012000
Visible Supply 7-2-30	5521000
Quantity in Sight do.	12702000
" out of " 7-2-30	8935000

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL and PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons
1930			
15 Feb.	Mantua* ..	ALL	10,946
22	Viceroy of India † ..		19 000
1 Mch.	Maloja x ..		20-827
8	Kaisar-i-Hind	VESSELS	11-518
15	Razmak@ ..		10,602
22	Ranpura ..		16-601
29	Naldera x ..		16-088
5 Apl.	Ranchi ..	NOW SAIL	16-650
12	Rawalpindi*		16-619
17	Morea (Extra)		10'946
19	Razmak ..	DIRECT	10'602
25	Malwa* ..		11,000
26	Narkunda x..		16,572
3 May	Viceroy of India ..	FROM	19,648
10	Rajputana*..		16,568
17	Kaisar-i-Hind		11-518
24	Mooltan x ..	BOMBAY	20-847
31	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua* ..		10-946
14	Comorin ..		16'132
21	Maloja x ..	WITHOUT	20-827
28	Razmak@ ..		10-857
5 July	Ranpura* ..		16-601
12	Malwa ..		11'000
19	Naldera x ..	TRANSHIP	16'088
26	Rawalpindi..		16,619
2 Aug.	Morea* ..	MENT	10,946
9	Macedonia ..		11,120
16	Narkundax..		16-572
23	Razmak ..		10-857
30	Rajputana*..	AT	16 568
Sept.	Ranpura ..		16 601
6	Mooltan x ..		20,847
20	Ranchi ..	ADEN	16,650
27	Mantua* ..		10,946
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..		19 648
11	Comorin x ..		15 132
18	Kaisar-i-Hind		11 518
25	Malwa* ..		10 986

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Calls at Monaco Friday, 7th March after leaving Marseilles and will stay there for about 18 hours. Passengers may disembark there.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£126	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
3rd Apr.	Dumana ..	8,427
4th Apr.	Domala ..	8.422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth A	£64	£105
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£ 9[illegible]

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Hankow Maru..	5th Feb.	15th Feb.
Shunko Maru ..	8th Feb.	18th Feb.
Honolulu Maru	24th Feb.	10th Mar.
MiyadonoMaru ..	28th Feb.	10th Mar.
Shinnoh Maru ..	11th Mar.	25th Mar.
Koki Maru ..	20th Mar.	30th Mar.
Ganges Maru ..	27th Mar.	10th Apr

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA, SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box. No. 855.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1930			
14 Feb.	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
15 Feb.	Chakrata* ..	Straits Shanghai & Japan.	
20 Feb.	Tamatsu Maru	Straits & Japan.	
26 Feb.	Nagoya ..	ColomboMadras & Calcutta.	
27 Feb.	Mirzapore* ..	Straits, China & Japan.	
28 Feb.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.	
24 Mar.	Kidderpore ..	Straits China & Japan.	
28 Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.	
25 Apr.	Maloja ..	Colombo & Australia.	
9 May.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
23 May	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.	
6 June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
20 June	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia	
4 July	Rajputana ..	Colombo. Straits China & Japan.	
18 July	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.	
1 Aug.	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
15 Aug.	Comorin ..	Colombo, & Australia.	
29 Aug.	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
12 Sept.	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.	
26 Sept.	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
10 Oct.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.	
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

To Fremantle	....	£ 74
Adelaide	....	£ 76
Melbourne	....	£ 78
Sydney	....	£ 80
Brisbane	....	£ 82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney		£100

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930			
12 Feb.	Barpeta ..	Basrah via Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi and PersianGulfPorts	
14 Feb	Varsova ..	Basrah via Karachi	
14 Feb.	Ellora ..	Mombassa via Zanzibar.	
15 Feb.	Chakla ..	Karachi via P'Bunder, Dwarka and C'Mandvi.	
17 Feb	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha and C'Mandvi.	
26 Feb.	Karagola ..	East and South Africa.	

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wendnesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leaves.
*Nagato Maru..	5901	9 Feb.	21 Feb.
*YamagataMaru	3807	15 Feb.	23 Feb
*Bengal Maru ..	5396	18 Feb.	2 Mar.
Kashima Maru	10000	....	@5 Mar.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	27 Feb	12 Mar.
*San Fransisco Maru ..	5831	4 Mar.	15 Mar.
Hakone Maru..	10500	....	@19 ,,
*Tokushima ,,	5976	19 Mar.	30 Mar.
Suwa Maru ..	11000	....	@ 2 Apr.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Mar.	13 Apr.
Fushimi Maru..	000	....	@16 ,,
*Tottori Maru..	5973	15 Apr.	25 Apr.
Hakozaki Maru.	10500	....	@30 ,,
*Penang Maru..	5214	19 Apr.	30 Apr.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Apr.	@14May
Hakusan Maru.	10500	....	14 May.

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marsellis
Kitano Maru ..	8000	6 Mar.	13 Mar
Haruna Maru ..	10800	20 Mar.	6 April
Kamo Maru ..	8000	3 Apr.	20 April

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	Maiden	16 Mar.
Chichibu Maru ..	22000	9 Mar, Maiden voyage	1 April

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) nd Japan Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay.
Phone No 20279. 28788
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

—:o:—

(Established under the guidance of SHETH VRAJLAL RANCHHODDAS).

COTTON NEWS ABOUT LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY MARKETS.

AMERICAN FUTURES.

This Service has proved very satisfactory and profitable to all our local and mofussil constituents in promptly furnishing them with local and foreign cotton news both by telephone and telegram as required. Amongst our patrons who appreciate our Service are wel-known daily papers, such as the "Times of India", "Bombay Samachar and other English and vernacular Papers, also some leading cotton merchants and offices dealing in cotton. Any such information could be easily furnished to any one who desires either by Phone or telegram to any part of India.—

(1) NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES AND BROACH EXPECTATIONS CAN BE PHONED OR WIRED AFTER 2 A.M. EVERY DAY ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

(2) LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK FUTURES IMPORTANT FLUCTUATIONS BETWEEN OPENING AND CLOSING WILL BE SUPPLIED AS DESIRED.

Constituents desiring to have direct cables from our foreign Agents to their own address are requested to write to the undersigned.

Constituents who desire to transact cotton forward business through our prompt and efficient Service may write to the undersigned for full particulars:—

SETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHODDAS,
381, Ismail Building, Hornby Rd. Bombay.
Telegram address:—"COMEALONG".
Telephone 21079.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT. PUBLIC
136497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay
Telephone No 21997

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed ..	60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..	30,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	23.50,000

HEAD OFFICE: MANDVI, BARODA,
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth), Baroda.
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A., (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constitutents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on pplication.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 1-2 per cent. per annum
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,00

BRANCHES.

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Scattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
	Lyons	Shimonosek
Calcutta	Manila	Sourabaya
Canton	Marunouchi	San-Francisco
Changchun (Tokio-Dairen)	Nagasski	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsan
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

I. WASHIO.
Manager

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors.
Princess Street: BOMBAY.

BANKING.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

(Established 1865.)
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called-up ..	35,50,000
Reserve Fund ..	44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies.

Agra.	Lahore.
Allanabad.	Lahore City.
Allahabad City.	Lucknow.
	Lucknow City.
Amritsar	Aminabad Park, Lucknow.
Bareilly.	Lyallpur.
Benares.	Meerut.
Bombay.	Moradabad.
Cawnpore.	Mussoorie.
Cawnpore City.	Muttra.
Chandausi.	Nagpur.
Dehra Dun.	Naini Tal.
Delhi.	Patna.
Fyzabad.	Rae Bareli.
Gorakpur.	Raipur.
Hapur.	Rangoon.
Hathras.	Shahjahanpur.
Jhansi.	Sitapur.
Jubbulpore.	

Pay Offices:

Auralya.	Hardoi
Deoband.	Sikandarabad, U.P.
Eatwah.	Sambhal.
Ghaziabad.	

LONDON BANKERS:
The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank, Limited.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	85,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS.
opened which can be ascertained on application
A.G. GRAY,
Manager

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

(Established 1876.)
No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs Warden & Co.
Funded Capital .. Rs. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Morality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is lost.
25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription
For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer

INSURANCE.

Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Bengal

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LTD. (Est. 1891.)

No Shareholders
No Capitalists

TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.

Claims paid over Rs. 600,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.

AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE and GENERAL

Insurance Company, Limited.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA.)

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
Dewasji Patel Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Managing Agents:—
M. KANJI & CO.
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.
(ESTABLISHED 1906)

HEAD OFFICE:
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ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 1,50,00,000

LIFE POLICIES
LOW PREMIUMS
UNDOUBTED SECURITY
PROMPT CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS
WITH INTEREST FOR ANY UNUSUAL DELAY.

Write for rates and particulars of special schemes for
Children's Education or Marriage Provision.
Bombay Branch:—ALICE BUILDING, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Unrivalled Circulation.

When you are preparing a campaign in the great National Dailies, bear in mind the fact that "The Hindu" has a circulation unrivalled in Southern India.

FIRST FOR RESULTS.

for it is the one National daily newspaper that goes home and stays there to be seen and read by every member of each house hold that it enters.

"The Hindu" enjoys in its area a greater reader following than any other daily newspaper, and no National campaign can bring the fullest measure of success unless it includes

The Hindu.
South India's Largest Daily Newspaper

NEW ADVERTISERS who wish to sell their goods should follow the example of OLD ADVERTISERS and use "THE HINDU."

An Illustrated Annual is also published every year during the middle of December. It contains important contributions from eminent writers of the day and forms an all-time reference book.
An Illustrated Weekly is also published every Sunday with special contributions, etc.

For rates, etc., apply to The Manager, P.O. Box 316, 100, Mount Road, Madras.

London Agents: { D.J. KEYMER & Co., Ltd. 1,2,3, Whitefriars Street, E.C. 4. C. MITCHELL & Co., (1927) Ltd., 1,2,3, Snow Hill, Holborn Viaduct, E. C. 1.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ...." Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .. Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Qualified MUSLIM CANDIDATES for Government services. Bonafide residents of Bombay Presidency need only apply: THE HON. SECRETARY, The Mahomedan Educational Society, 157, Chuckla Street, Bombay 3.
A 231

WANTED—Respectable and reliable AGENTS for the sale of all our produces. Only those experienced need apply with stamp to:—M. P. MIZARKAR & CO. Bangalore.
R2169

WANTED AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" and Bombay Samachar" Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for Revised Terms to the MANAGER, The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay 1.

WANTED

Correspondence is invited from gentlemen of education who will consider taking up Life Insurance as a profession or side line. Our Policies offer Rs. 15,000 insurance at Rs. 5,000 rates. No previous experience necessary, as we operate a thorough course of instructions for our men. Health-full permanent connection with fine future. Liberal bonuses and commissions (Renewal Commission permanent and payable to legal heirs) paid to men of grit and integrity and first class references. Apply:—

THE

Northern India Insurance Coy., Ltd.

18, Nisbet Road, LAHORE.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

EXCELLENT TEAS, COFFEE, Spices, Soaps, Groceries, School Stationery, Oilmen Stores, Household. Sundries at Market Rates. COSMOS BAZAR, Coodlana Buildings, Wadalla Road, Dadar.
T 2183

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934

BOOKS & STAMPS.

SECONDHAND BOOKS—School College and general reading books available at about half price. Books purchased. mofussil orders executed. SHRI BHARAT BOOK DEPOT, Thakurdwar Corner, Bombay.
L 206

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court (Second Floor) this THURSDAY afternoon, the 13th instant, at 1 o'clock (S. T.)

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office, High Court, Bombay, 13th February 1930.
230

WANTED.

A qualified and experienced man for the post of Secretary of the Bassein Municipality on Rs. 75 p.m. plus Rs. 5 p.m. as cycle allowance.

Applications stating age, qualifications and previous experience should reach the undersigned not later than 5-3-1930.

R. N. SAMANT,
President,
Bassein Municipality.
Bassein (Thana),
Date 8-2-1930.
217

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of The Bank of India Ld., will be held at the Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, on THURSDAY, the 13th February, 1930, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) for the following objects:—

(1) To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts of the Bank for the year ended 31st December, 1929.
(2) To declare a dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in the places of those who retire but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 3rd February to SATURDAY, the 15th February, 1930, both days inclusive.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.
Bombay, 21st January, 1930.
109

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from capable Life Insurance salesmen for appointments as Special Representatives of the ALLIANZ UND STUTTGARTER LIFE INSURANCE BANK LTD., for Bombay City, Gujarat, Kathiawad and Maharashtra. Liberal terms to really suitable men who can guarantee substantial business. Apply stating age, education, previous experience and the amount of guarantee to the Managers for India, Post Box No. 117, Delhi.
212

TENDERS.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RY.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 7th February 1930.
No.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the contract of the Indian Refreshment Rooms at the new Bombay Terminal station as follows:—

(1) Hindu R. Room—1st class—to be furnished by the Railway Company; crockery, glass, linen cooking utensils etc. of approved design to be provided by the Contractor.
(2) Hindu R. Room—III class—Contractor to provide everything necessary, of approved design including chairs and marble top tables.
(3) Mahomedan R. Room—1st class—Same as Item (1) above.
(4) Mahomedan R. Room—III class—same as item (2) above.

2. The contractor will be required to deposit Rs. 500 as security for due fulfilment of the contract and execute an agreement, a form of which can be obtained from the undersigned.

3. He will be required to pay a lump sum for the use of the rooms in advance each year, the amount of which should be mentioned in the tender. In addition to this the amount of electric energy and gas consumed for cooking must be paid for according to meter reading.

4. All staff employed by the contractor must be dressed in uniform to be approved of by the undersigned.

5. Tenders for each contract should be sealed and superscribed:—

(1) Tender for Hindu R. R. at Bombay Central station.
(2) Tender for Mahomedan R. R. at Bombay Central station.

as the case may be and should reach the undersigned not later than 12 hours on 1st April 1930.

6. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager.
223

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE BREAKING UP AND PURCHASE OF SCRAP TIMBER OF OLD VEHICLES.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the breaking up of old wagons, carriages and brake-vans and purchase of scrap timber removed therefrom, from the Carriage and Wagon Shops, Matunga, and at Jhansi, for a period of 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1930.

2. The prescribed form of tender, giving particulars and the conditions on which the tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed: "TENDER FOR THE BREAKING UP AND PURCHASE OF SCRAP TIMBER OF OLD VEHICLES." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 5th March, 1930.

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
3rd February, 1930.
189

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

HORNSBY STOCKPORT double cylinder Suction Gas Engine direct coupled to 220 volt D.C. Generator of 80 Killowatt, by the Electric Construction Co.

Hornsby Stockport single cylinder Suction Gas Engine direct coupled to 220 volt D.C. Generator of 50 Killowatt, by the Electric Construction Co.

The above Engines and dynamos are in excellent order and can be inspected any working day. Very suitable for Palace lighting as both engines are fitted with extra heavy fly-wheels and the smaller of the two has a variable admission governor.

Apply:—
THE INDIAN ALUMINIUM CO., LTD.,
32, Triplicane High Road.
Madras.
209

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1156 of 1929.

VASSONJI DEWJI, a firm, carrying on business at Vadgadi, Bombay .. Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) MANILAL DOSSACHAND, (2) VITHALDAS HAKAMCHAND, (3) GABRUCHAND NIHALCHAND, Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on business at Khand Bazar, Bombay, (4) AMBALAL P. PARIKH, Secretary, Sugar Merchants' Association, Bombay .... Defendants.

To
GABRUCHAND NIHALCHAND, The 3rd Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed this suit against the Defendants claiming a sum of Rs. 50,000 as and by way of damages and costs of this suit and interest on judgment.

The Court has fixed 10th day of March, 1930, for the hearing and final disposal of this suit.

Dated this 12th day of February, 1930.

THAKOREDAS & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
234

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE AMBAJI TARANGA I.T. RLY. CO., LTD.
(In Vol. Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held in the Office of the Liquidator on FRIDAY, the 21st February, 1930, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to consider the amount of costs to be paid by Dr. Popat Parbhuram, the Defendant in the High Court Suit No. 658 of 1929 filed by this Company against him which costs are agreed to be paid by the said Dr. Popat Parbhuram by his letter to the Liquidator dated 22-11-29.

If there be no quorum on the appointed day the Meeting will be adjourned to the day following at the same time and place if the Shareholders present so decide; otherwise it shall stand adjourned to the same day next week, i.e., on 28th February, 1930, at the same time and at the same place.

For The Ambaji Taranga Lt. Ry. Co., Ltd.,
(In Vol. Liquidation),
G. K. DALAL,
Liquidator.

41, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay 12-2-1930.
233

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF MUNICIPAL UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on Tuesday, the 4th March next at 4 P.M. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction in the compound of the Crawford Market:—

A big lot of unserviceable stores such as wooden structures, stones, scrape iron, empty kerosene oil and other tins, one boiler with water tank and other accessories, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

SANTIMALAM.

The only Specific for any kind of "Piles" and "Fistula" internal or external bleeding or blind, Will stop pain and bleeding on first application. Absolute cure in a week. Rs. 2 per phial. Dr. D. N. Roy, B.A., 3-2, College Street, Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS.

RIPON THEATRE

LAST TWO PERFORMANCES.
The most talked of Show in India To-day
TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW AT 9-30 P.M.

THE GREAT NICOLA
THE GREAT NICOLA

IN NEW AND STARTLING ILLUSIONS
Reduced Popular Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2, Re 1, Plus Tax

Excelsior Theatre
6-30 and 10 p.m.
The World's Sweetheart
MARY PICKFORD
in her first 100 p.c. All-Talking Picture
COQUETTE
A supreme characterization of Southern Belle who flirted, kiss and forgot, till she met a man sh couldn't forget.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-15, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
A Conflict of the Ages as Fought To-day
THE BATTLE OF THE SEXES.
featuring
JEAN HERSHOLT
AND
PHYLLIS HAVER
He heard the Call to Arms but from a woman other than his wife.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m
Gobs and Gobs of Fun!

GEORGE K. ARTHUR, JOSEPHINE DUNN and KARL DANE in "ALL AT SEA"

THE RIALTO
(LAMINGTON ROAD)
Daily at 6-30 8-15 & 10 P. M.
The European Musical Pierrot
WILLIAM HALLMAN
in New Songs and Music!
Also
THE MIDNIGHT FLYER
7 Parts
A story of flaming love to the song of the roaring rails!

Will be Shown in
Imperial Cinema
from 15th Feb.
FALL
OF
RAIGAD
produced by
United Pictures Syndicate
Kirkee
DON'T FORGET THE DATE.

Natesan's National Literature
UNIFORM CLOTH-BOUND VOLUMES.

SPEECHES AND WRITINGS OF
Vivekananda
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Sarojini Naidu
Sir J. C. Bose
Sir P. C. Ray
Dr. Annie Besant
Lord Sinha
Sir Wm. Wedderburn
Pundit Malaviya
S. N. Banerjea
Sir D. E. Wacha
Price of each Vol. Rs. 3 Three To Subs. of "Indian Review" Rs. 2-8.

Speeches of Gopal Krishna Gokhale. Price Rs. 4. To Subs. of "Indian Review." Rs. 3-8.

UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE

"Indian Scientists." Biographical sketches with an account of their Researches, Discoveries and Inventions, Illustrated. Rs. 3.

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"Indian Statesmen." Biographical and critical sketches of famous Dewans and Prime Ministers of Indian States. With 17 portraits. Rs. 3.

"Eminent Mussalmans." Biographical and critical sketches of Muslim Statesmen, Poets, Reformers, Jurists. Rs. 3.

"The Mission of Our Master." Essays and Discourses. By the Eastern and Western Disciples of Ramakrishna—Vivekananda. Rs. 3.

"Hinduism." By Babu Govinda Das. Cloth bound, 450 pages. Rs. 3.

"Indian National Evolution." A brief survey of the origin and progress of the Indian National Congress and the growth of Indian Nationalism. By Ambika Charan Mazumdar. Rs. 3.

"The Governance of India." A "vade mecum" for all politicians. By Babu Govinda Das. Rs. 3.

To Subscribers of the "Indian Review," Rs. 2-8 each.

Books are given at concession rates only to Subscribers of the "Indian Review". Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit one year's subscription in advance (Rs. Five Indian, 12 sh. Foreign). Subscriptions can commence from any month; but a few copies our special January (New Year) Number containing an account of the Congress and Conferences are available.

Please note that a large and varied collection of Books on Indian Politics, Religion, Philosophy, Industries, Arts, Agriculture, Economics, Biographies, Speeches and Writings of Eminent Indians and Friends of India are given at special concession rates to subs. of "Indian Review."

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

THE
Bombay Life—
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Established in India (1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agent:

For particulars pleas write to :—
J. L. MEHTA,
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70-75, Apollo St., Bombay.

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ASK YOUR DEALER.

B. C.

BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

(Established 1871.)

Last BONUSES declared at Rs. 18/- and Rs. 15/- in whole Life and Endowment Policies.

Run on purely Democratic principle.

Assurances effected at LOWEST possible costs.

All PROFITS divisible Amongst Members only.

Has stood the Test of 58 years.

Further particulars from:
THE SECRETARY.
278, Hornby Road,
Whiteaway Laidlaw Building,
Fort, BOMBAY.

NO HOPE—?
Then Consult at once
Dr. N. V. Kulkarni
The Only Herb Specialist in Bombay, who
GUARANTEES
To cure all kinds of Stubborn, Chronic Diseases by Herbal Treatment only.

Consumption, Phthisis, Diabetes, Pyorrhoea, Rheumatism, Heart Disease, Syphillis, Gonorrhoea, Impotency, Sexual Debility, Leucoderma, Hysteria, Leucorrhoea, Rickets, Convulsion, Liver Complaint, Eczema, Skin Diseases, etc. Internal and External Diseases of Men, Women and Children cured by

HERB MEDICINES ONLY.

Empire Bldg., Hornby Rd., Fort,
TIME:—Daily 3 to 6-30 P.M. (S.T.)
Except Sundays.

Cataract
Sure and harmless. Cure without operation. No matter what medicines have failed to remove the cataract. Sure and speedy cure without relapse. Particulars free.
S. Sherwan, Specialist, Peshawar.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation Hall, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, February 14.

The s.s. "Rawalpindi" with the English mails of January 30, due at 6 p.m.

Legislative Council By-election City (North) Non-Mahomedan Constituency, Counting of votes.

Provincial Local Bodies' Conference, to be opened by H. E. the Governor, C. J. Hall, 3 p.m.

Improvement Board, Corporation Hall, 4-10 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 15.

Provincial Local Bodies' Conference, C. J. Hall, 11-30 a.m.

The s.s. "Mantua" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: Big Meeting, Fourth Day.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

—:o:—

DEATH.

TURKHUD—Miss Devyani (Raman), aged 8 years and 1 month most beloved daughter of Mr. G. A. Turkhud and Mrs. Bhanumati, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Daulatrao R. Talcherkar, expired on Tuesday the 11th February, 1930, at 5-30 p.m. at Proctor Road, Grant Road.

STUDY CIRCLE IN "MODERN PSYCHOLOGY."—The weekly meeting of the Study Circle in "Modern Psychology" will meet every Thursday, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). (As arranged before, and not Friday), at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpaty, Mr. M. H. Vakil will lead it.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES—Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will deliver a lecture on the Fundamental Principles of Hinduism at the Poddar School, Santa Cruz, on Sunday, at 9 a.m. (S. T.). The Swami will also give a discourse on Gita to-day (Saturday) at Shyamji Ladha Building, Matunga (G I P), at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

PRINCESS ST. VACCINATION STATION.—The Bombay Municipality has issued the following Notice:—"The Public Vaccination Station at the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, will remain open daily from the 14th inst., between 8 and 11 a.m. (S. T.), and 2 and 5 p.m. (S. T.). Vaccination will also be performed daily from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. (S. T.), at the Central Vaccination Depot, Suparibag Road, Parel, Poibavdi."

BOMBAY P. C. C. ELECTIONS.

Mr. K. F. Nariman is elected on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from the "D" (Girgaum) Ward District Congress Committee in the Bye-election that took place on the 9th inst.

DOHAD TRANSFER DISPUTE.

—:o:—

CONCILIATION BOARD'S REPORT.

The Report of the Conciliation Board appointed by the Government of India in connection with the dispute between the B. B and C. I. Railway and its workers over the question of Dohad Transfer is it is understood, complete and may be published in a few days. As was expected the report, according to information, is a divided one both in regard to conclusion and recommendations. The majority view in the Board is stated to be against any wage reduction. It does not favour the claim for 20 per cent. increase of the workers either Mr. Collins, representative of the Railway on the Board, however, sticks to the Company's proposals and does not agree with the majority view.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Feb. 12.

The New York Cotton Futures Market is closed to-day.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool Feb. 12.

Previous Closing Rate	8.32
To-day's Opening Rate	8.48
Difference	plus .16
To-day's Closing Rate	8.43
Difference	plus .11

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Feb. 12.

Silver Ready	20-4-0
Higher	0-1-0
Silver Forward	20-1-0
Higher	0-1-0

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

1st Settlement	46-15-0
2nd Settlement	46-0-0

COL. POGSON FINED

—:o:—

ASSAULT CHARGE PROVED.

Magistrate's Strictures.

"This is not a trivial case that the Court could not take cognisance of "observed Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, in sentencing Lt.-Colonel F. V. Pogson of the Indian Army Service Corps, to pay a fine of Rs. 40 for assulting a public servant in the discharge of his duties. The complainant in this case was Y. L. Akolkar, Registration clerk, at the Apollo Bunder Post Office.

At the outset Mrs. Pogson was cross-examined by Mr. Spencer. Questioned as to why she referred to the complainant in her evidence as a "boy" she replied that it was not with reference to his social standing, but because of his age. She objected to the complainant's conversation as he did not use the words "madam" or "please."

Mrs. Irene Goldsmith, the next defence witness, was questioned by Mr. Vijayakar to narrate her experiences of the complainant's behavious. Mr. Spencer raised an objection on the ground that such evidence had nothing to do with the incident in question. The Magistrate upheld the objection and the witness was asked to step out of the box

Mr. Vijayakar then addressed the court. He contended that the accused had enough provocation to behave in the manner given in his statement. According to European notions an insult to a wife was considered to be an insult to the husband.

A REGRETTABLE INCIDENT.

Mr. Spencer observed that the incident was regrettable from the point of view of the defence because a Lt.—Colonel found himself in a court on a serious charge, but from his own point of view it was regrettable because of the attitude with which this incident was sought to be justified. It seemed the whole incident had arisen from a notion too broadly held in India by a certain class of persons, especially by persons coming from overseas that they could expect any and every kind of service from postal employees. Both the accused and Mrs. Pogson seemed to be under the impression that a postal clerk should stick the stamps, but the rule prevailing in India was quite the other way.

Mr. Spencer pointed out that both the incidents compained of, namely, the prodding of the stick and the slap had been admitted by the accused so that the whole incident seemed to be the outcome of a momentary lapse" on the part of the accused. He thought that it would have been better for the accused to admit the incident and express regret, but the incident was sought to be justified and "therein lay the sting." Of course one was apt at times to lose one's temper but when wisdom dawned, he should abide by it. The idea of the accused to carry the complainant bodily to the G. P. O. showed a positive intention on the part of the accused to deter him from carrying on his duties as a public servant.

MAGISTRATE'S STRICTURES.

In convicting and sentencing the accused the Magistrate observed that the complainant offered the stamps and labels to Mrs. Pogson out of courtesy and held that he was under no obligation to do that work to any member of the public. With regard to the demands of the accused to the Postmaster to allow the complainant to accompany him to the G.P.O., the Magistrate opined that the Postmaster had no authority to allow any member of the staff to be taken away in such a summary manner. According to him the complainant's story about the poking of the stick and the slap was true, and was substantially corroborated by witnesses. The accused pleaded "not guilty" to the charge, yet he admitted in his statement that he had put his hand through the window a stick. He also admitted that he had put his hand through the window of the counter and pushed the complainant's face in order to make him change the position from his defiant attitude. Mrs Pogson also admitted that the accused prodded the stick and by a swing of her hand in the witness box showed that the accused touched the complainant's face. This demonstration appeared to satisfy the Magistrate that it was not a mere touch, but a slap given in a fit of temper.

COMPLAINANT'S FORBEARANCE.

Proceeding the Magistrate observed: "To my mind the complainant showed a good deal of forbearance by remaining silent. If he had shown the same kind of temper which the accued exhibited and retaliated there would have been a free fight. He should have known that no person whatever his position in life may be, has a right to call upon a public servant, however humble, to go with him for complaint to the higher authorities.

The Magistrate also remarked that the accused's wife had never specified a single rude or offensive word uttered by the complainant. He was satisfied on the evidence that this was a clear case under section 353 of the I.P.C. and, therefore, sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 40.

CITY'S WAR ON SMALL-POX.

Concerted Action By Bombay Medicos.

DR. DESHMUKH' SUGGESTS VACCINATION PARADE.

A large number of well-known medical men and citizens met in the Municipal Corporation Hall on Wednesday evening in response to the invitation of Mr. Meyer Nissim, President of the Municipal Corporation, to consider the grave question of the epidemic of small-pox which is now raging in the city and to devise means to popularise vaccination. Mr. Meyer Nissim, who presided, said that unfortunately small-pox prevailed in the city and he had called particularly members of the medical profession in order that they might suggest means to popularise vaccination. The Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality was doing all in his power to combat the epidemic, but he thought that by public co-operation, he could do more to check the spread of the disease.

Dr. Nerurkar, the Executive Health Officer, then said small-pox appeared in the city in the first week of January and it steadily increased. By the first week of February there were 97 cases of small-pox and 56 deaths. The Bombay Municipality issued 900 circulars among medical men requesting them to advise people to vaccinate. Then he wrote to the President of the Mill-owners' Association and mill managers to vaccinate mill-workers and requested the Tramway Company to put posters in the tram cars advising the public to vaccinate.

From the 1st of January to 10th February the municipal staff had vaccinated about 28,000 persons, but so far the disease was not checked. Temporary vaccination stations were opened at the Head Municipal Office, Princess Street and Lalwady, etc., but the small-pox had not in any way abated. The disease was more virulent in the north of the Fort and Mazagaon than elsewhere.

Dr S. S. Batliwalla suggested lectures on vaccination and requested medical men to vaccinate free if lymph was supplied to them.

Mr. B. G. Horniman opposed vaccination and said it was admitted now by the Ministry of Health in England that vaccination itself was more dangerous than small-pox. That more infants died in England as a result of vaccination than by small-pox. He also stated that there was no scientific explanation for the origin of lymph.

Dr. Moos, Superintendent, G. T. Hospital, said Germany was the only country in the world where vaccination was compulsory and therefore small-pox was practically not known in that country. Those who were vaccinated once probably got small-pox, but the attack was of modified type. He therefore suggested that all employees of public and private companies should be vaccinated and in case of absence of any men, the Municipality should be notified to make enquiries if the absence was due to small-pox.

Dr. A. Collaco speaking of his experience of 25 years in Bombay said that small-pox was prevalent among Pathans and Goans who did not vaccinate. Those who vaccinated did not get small-pox or if they got at all, it was of a very mild type.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh said we did not rely on the evidence of modern science only for the value of vaccination in small-pox. Two thousand years ago before Jenner vaccination was practised in India. Europe took it from India.

Relying therefore on the experience of centuries and also the evidence of modern science one had no hesitation in saying that vaccination was the only preventive against small-pox.

To carry this out successfully propaganda had to be carried on by means of lectures, cinemas, etc., but the surest way of carrying the propaganda is by relying on the adage "Example is better than precept". To appeal to illiterate people he therefore would suggest that the President, Commissioner, Health Officer and other members of the Corporation should get themselves vaccinated and should start a vaccination parade marching from one end of the Bombay to the other.

Besides the twenty vaccination centres if medical practitioners are paid a small nominal fee for vaccination and are supplied vaccine free of charge nearly a thousand centres would be opened immediately.

He suggested a Committee of the members to devise ways and means for preventing small-pox.

The proposition was carried. It was resolved to call the meeting of the Committee this (Thursday) evening in the Coporation Hall.

NO MORE GRADED DOSES.

Sir Chimanlal In "Militant" Mood.

KARACHI, Feb. 12.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, who came to Karachi last week (to defend a suit against His Highness the Aga Khan which was dismissed on Monday) interviewed by the Associated Press said he agreed with Commander Kenworthy's views on the sincerity of the British Labour Party in the acceleration of the Indianisation Army and the Congress stupidity in refusing to attend the Round Table Conference. Sir Chimanlal strongly disapproved of what Mr. Travers said at Calcutta at the European Association Annual meeting and the way in which he said it. Sir Chimanlal added:

TROUBLE WITH BRITAIN.

Let Mr. Travers and those who think with him clearly understand that India is in no mood to have graded doses of responsible government. Autonomy in provinces would be a mere shadow of self-government and would not be acceptable to any political party in the country. The only thing that would satisfy Indian opinion was the inauguration of Dominionb Status with such reservation and safeguards as were necessary during the brief transitional period. India was in no mood to have her future determined by Britain from stage to stage. Such an arrogant claim had been and would be repudiated by all thinking Indians. The great trouble with Britain was that she never did a bright thing at the right moment as exemplified in her relations with Ireland. He hoped Ireland's dark history would not be repeated in India.

COST OF HESITATION.

In reply to a suggestion that in dealing with 320 million people over-caution was better than under-caution. Sir Chimanlal said: "While Britain is hesitating and weighing and thinking events march with lightning rapidity and what will satisfy the people to-day will not satisfy them to-morrow.

One can truthfully say that the present extreme Congress proper time. Britain has by hesitation of Britain in doing the right thing by India at the proper timme. Britain has by her hesitating policy in India weakened the hands of her friends and it may be that if she persists in that mistaken policy the friends that she has still got in India will lose all their influence and be powerless to lead the country in the right path. It is very embarrassing for all those who believe in the value of British connection and who think that Britain and India can go hand in hand with great mutual benefit to find that they have have been let down at every stage. The only way to retrieve the position is for Britain to take courage in both hands and take a really big step not minding the risk that every big thing naturally involves. The course is clear before her—either to allow India to be a Dominion and attach her firmly to the Empire or to find the whole of the new generation reared up in an atmosphere of hate to the British and to attempt to govern a nation of 320 millions imbued with hostility.—A. P.

TATA IRON AND STEEL CO.

—:o:—

SUIT DISMISSED BY CALCUTTA COURT.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice C. C. Ghose dismissed to-day the appeal of Kilburn and Co., against the order of Mr. Justice Lord Williams granting stay of suit brought by them against Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Company for for their wrongful dismissal as Managing Agents of Tatas collieries in India for nineteen years, in pursuance of agreement of 25th January 1917. The Chief Justice held that the present dispute fell within a clause of the agreement, which provided for arbitration by two arbitrators in Bombay.—A. P.

SHOLAPUR MILLS TO BE SAVED.

—:o:—

DEPOSITORS' MEETING.

Committee Appointed.

A meeting of the depositors numbering about 500 of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., was held by the invitation of the Agents of the above Company at 4 p.m. on Wednesday.

The Chairman of the meeting, Mr. N. B. Saklatwala, explained the present financial situation of the Company, and said that since the death of the late Mr. Narotam, several unfounded rumours had caused a feeling of distrust among the depositors and large amounts were withdrawn. It was also explained that the late Mr. Narotam owed nothing to the concern. It was suggested that if the depositors agreed to take up the first mortgage debentures, bearing 7 per cent. per annum of a total value of Rs. 70 lakhs, the mill could not need any extra capital for working.

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. Sarabhai Pratapraf, Mr. Jamnadas Morarji, Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj and Mr. Ratanlal Runchhoddas Vakil appealed to the depositors to take up the debentures on condition that the management made necessary improvements and additions and agreed to include some debenture-holders in the Board of Directors, to reduce the Agency commission and not to pay more than 4 per cent. interest to shareholders till the debentures were repaid.

A Committee of 12 members including Mr. Ratanlal Runchhoddas, Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal, Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj, etc., was appointed to meet on Thursday to prepare a draft of the conditions for the acceptance of the debentures.

The members of this Committee will meet the Board of Directors to-morrow (Friday).

It is understood the depositors' money amounts to about Rs. 58 lakhs. The action taken by the depositors, it is confidently expected, will prevent the mills from passing out of Indian hands.

WHITEAWAY'S HEAD CLERK JAILED.

—:o:—

Appeal In Mis-Appropriation Case.

The Hon. Justices Mirza and Broomfield at the High Court heard the appeal filed by S. J. Vaz, formerly head clerk of Whiteaway and Laidlaw, who was sentenced to 2 years and a fine of Rs. 1,000 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for defalcation in respect of Rs. 13,506.

In this case there was another accused Francis Joseph D'Souza, the cashier, who had pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one year. The appellant as the head clerk had to check the daily sale receipts and cash. In August last Mr. Thomson, a director of the firm, arrived in Bombay and on checking the daily cash accounts discovered defalcations to the extent of Rs. 13,506. The appellant could not offer any explanation, and remained absent on the pretext of ill-health. The matter was then placed in the hands of the police.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal and confirmed the conviction and sentence.

DIAMOND MERCHANT MURDER CASE.

—:o:—

First Accused Released On Bail Of Rs. 500.

The police have not yet succeeded in tracing the culprit in the Nemichand Chhaganlal murder case.

It will be recalled that the body of the deceased was found locked up in a trunk in the Nagpur Express at Shusawal on January 12. Police inquiries were immediately set on foot, resulting in the arrests of Abdulla Hasham Machiwala and three others within a couple of days. The first accused is the son of Mr. Machiwala, J.P., and a prominent local merchant. On an application made by Mr. C. N. Kanuga, on behalf of the first accused he was released on a bail of Rs. 10,000, Rs. 5,000 to be deposited. The other accused were subsequently released on a bail of Rs. 500 each.

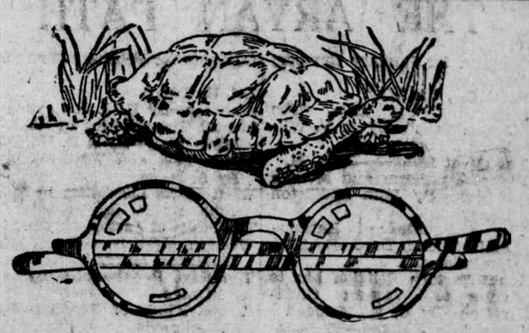
The police who made a further application on Wednesday to allow the accused to remain on bail for a further period of 14 days, stated that the amount of property stolen was very large and it was likely that some clue might be found regarding the offence.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga, appearing for the first accused, opposed the application on the ground that the police had already asked for two remands and they had not succeeded in tracing the real offenders till now. Further the police had offered a sum of Rs. 1,000 to any one who could give any clue leading to the arrest of real culprits in the case, but there had been no response. All except the first accused had been released on a bail of Rs. 500 each only, but the first accused had to deposit Rs. 5,000 and offer a surety for Rs 10,000. There was no reason, he argued, to show this discrimination against the first accused.

The Magistrate directed his previous order to be cancelled and the amount of Rs 5,000 deposited on behalf of the first accused to be returned to the surety. The previous order of bail for Rs. 10,000 was also cancelled, and the first accused was directed to be released on his passing a bond for Rs. 500.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The steamer "Clan Macbeth" arrived at Suez on the evening of the 10th instant.

The steamer "Clan Hesperides" arrived at Suez on the morning of the 11th instant.



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POONA DAY BY DAY.

MR. GANGADHAR DESHPANDE ON CONGRESS MESSAGE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 11.

Yesterday evening Poona public had the great benefit of listening to the stirring speech of Mr. G. B. Deshpande, leader of Karnatak. He was on his way to Ahmedabad in connection with the Working Committee meeting. Mr. Rajagopalachari also was to accompany him. But he could not leave Salem in time. The meeting was held in the Shivaji Mandir under the presidentship of Mr. S. D. Dev and was largely attended. Most of the local No-changers were present. In the course of his rousing speech which lasted for an hour and a half Mr. Deshpande said: "The message of the Congress can be told in two words only viz., Independence and Civil Disobedience I had myself opposed Independence before. But now there was no alternative to Independence. From over hundred and fifty years India has lived with England and the Empire almost as wife and husband. But England was unwilling to allow India to live as a decent house-wife in her own house. England wanted India to continue like a public woman. This she has decided not to do. Let the consequences be what they will when India becomes independent. Now Indians bear on their foreheads the stigma of slavery wherever they go. Will not their status be high when her sons at least declare to the world that they are free and independent at least in mind and resolve? What worse than death will happen to them? Every word of the Independence Day Resolution is true. In all respect, political, economic, spiritual, etc. India has degenerated. Even the opponents of Independence do not deny it. We must carry this message to the masses. People of Poona need not be told this. Of course, those who think that they are happy under the present Raj, that they can enjoy themselves, that they can play tennis, cricket and so on, are above all this. But those who feel for India must spread this message and be prepared to suffer whatever punishment Government may choose to inflict upon them. Those who, like the Moderates, are afraid of Government, have already repudiated Independence.

Government is trying to crush this movement to put into prison Mahatma Gandhi and others. At this time all must rally round the Congress. When necessary we must practise civil disobedience and non-payment of taxes. After Tilak's conviction article A was added to the sedition section of the I.P.C. The Englishman was very shrewd and his brain was very fertile in inventing new and newer legal phraseology. The late Mr. Gokhale also upheld non-payment of taxes. There may be difference of opinion. But all must follow the Congress. Mahatma Gandhi was one of the greatest men of the world. He is a 'pucca' diplomat. In private talk he says with confidence he dealt with success with a statesman like General Smuts. He said he knew the British diplomacy. For Council boycott this year he was not responsible. A former protagonist like Pandit Motilal Nehru himself had come forward to proclaim his want of faith in Council-work. Was Mahatma Gandhi to ask him to go back to Councils again? I have hopes that those who have yet faith in Councils will come to join the ranks of boycotters. I am glad a new Congress Party has been started in Maharashtra. With respect to the programme of work outlined by this Party, there is unanimity of opinion. The Working Committee meets on the 14th and I pray that Mahatma Gandhi should be given the light he is seeking for the achievement of the goal." Mr. Deshpande concluded in the midst of resounding cheers. The president made a special appeal to the youth of Poona to come forward with a firm determination and help to to take Maharashtra to the front rank as in the days of Lokamanya Tilak.

JAIN CONFERENCE.

In the Jain Conference at Junnar there was a scuffle between the two contending parties and the Conference, however, has now been over.

On the 9th there were 8 attacks and 8 deaths due to Small-pox.

In the Mr. Murray Case, the three assessors have found him not guilty. Judgment will be given to-morrow by the Sessions Judge.

RECEPTION TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

—:o:—

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU AND OTHER LEADERS TO VISIT BOMBAY.

It is arranged that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Congress, and other members of the Working Committee should visit Bombay after the Working Committee meeting is over. A programme for the reception of the President, procession and lectures is being chalked out by the B. P. C. C. which will be announced as soon as possible. The public is requested to watch the announcements and attend all the functions.

SEASON TICKET FOUND.—A third class Railway season ticket issued by the B B & C I Rly. in favour of Mr N. R. Shroff has been found. The owner can have the same from the Secretary to the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" at any time between 12 noon and 6-0 p.m.

THE ARYAN PATH

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Point Out the Way
Concerning the Title "The Aryan Path"—By A. V. Williams Jackson.
The Great Hunger—By B. M.
Pseudo-Mysticism and Modern Science—By John Middleton Murry
The Antiquities of Harappa and Mohenjo Daro—By S. V. Venkateswara
What Eastern Religion has to Offer to Western Civilization—By C. E. M. Joad
Thus Have I Heard—By Cravaka
The Religion of Works
The League's Tenth Birthday—By Lord Parmoor
A Historical Survey of Saiva Siddhanta—By S. Sankaranarayana
Philology and Philosophy—By W. Stede
The Constructive Side of Buddhism—By M. G. Mori
On Cycles—By Occultus
The Path—By G. T. Sastri
From London—By J. D. Beresford.
From Paris—By Mlle. M. Dugard
In the World of Books—By E. E. Speight, Dr. Lionel Giles, and others
Ends & Sayings

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Let Us Disarm
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Mental Therapeutics of Akhlak-i-Jalaly—By R. P. Masani
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What Hurts Liberalism in Europe—By N. B. Parulekar
The Power of Passion—By B. M.
Western Mysticism—By John Middleton Murry
The Next Renaissance—By A. R. Orage
Three Kinds of Reading—By T. Chitnavis
The Inner Life of Socialism—By G. D. H. Cole
The Spirit of Inquietude—By M. Dugard
What Civilization has done for the Native—By A. J. Hoffmann
Dogmatism in Science—By Col. Arthur Lynch
The Tendencies of National Policy—By J. D. Beresford
The Occult World—By Occultus
Unrecognized Theosophists—By Lionel Hawthorne
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1930.

A MISGUIDED CRITIC

—:o:—

Commander Kenworthy, who left India on Tuesday after a brief tour of six weeks, gave, prior to his departure an interesting interview, in which is strikingly evident a struggle between his sincerity and his diplomacy. He would not worry much about the Independence resolution, he says, because every country had the right to declare for Independence if it wished to; but to refuse to attend the Round Table Conference "was the height of folly". Is it not very interesting that the wise refusal to be fooled by the Conference should appear to an Englishman as the height of folly? Probably he has not carefully read the Viceroy's speech on the Conference in the Assembly, wherein Lord Irwin makes it clear beyond doubt that the Conference is to be nothing more than a body of supplicants or pleaders before the British judges to help them to elucidate the Simon Commission's Report. The "Manchester Guardian" is perfectly right in its observation that the Viceroy "dismissed the idea of a meeting of plenipotentiaries empowered to draw up a treaty or of a commission authorised to carry by a majority of votes the clauses of an Indian constitution which would subsequently require only formal ratification of Parliament." The reference to an authoritative commission should be carefully noted as also its implications. The Conference, fraudulently called a Round Table Conference, will only edit the Simon Report, dot its i's and cross its t's. Commander Kenworthy is most naive in his argument that "if the Indian case for Swaraj was so strong, it could be defended and threshed out at the Conference, where every one would have his say". Certainly: "where every one would have his say" and where no Indian will have the right to decide. If Commander Kenworthy is really anxious for the Labour Party's sincerity, such as it is, the less he speaks of the Conference, the better.

The gallant gentleman advises Indians immediately to solve the internal difficulties between the various communities. The advice is a little one-sided. Let him consult Lord Olivier and see, if he has not already seen, who is aggravating and perpetuating the communal difficulty. His next piece of advice, which is gratuitous, is that Indians should discourage unconstitutional and violent policies. Indians will be at least as constitutional as was Lord Birkenhead in his "galloper" days or the Irish in the Sinn Fein struggle. And his suggestion that the Congress does not discourage violent policies is hardly honest. He is quite right when he says that "the idea of Swaraj with the British soldiers guarding the country is ludicrous." It is not such Swaraj that Indians aim at. They would cordially endorse his view that "it is nonsense to argue that no material is forthcoming to create an Indian army". It is also encouraging to know from him that in the Indian States he visited "the trained armies of Indian soldiers were highly efficient under Indian officers." How much more efficient will they be when they have the consciousness of being free and serving and defending a free India!

INSULT TO INDIA.

—:o:—

Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru's resolution on the constitutional position of Indians in Ceylon had the rare privilege of being unanimously adopted by the Assembly. Indeed, the resolution did not admit of two opinions, as it involved the prestige of India as a member of the British Empire so long as she remained one. It will be remembered that the Donoughmore Commmission on constitutional reform in Ceylon made no specific recommendations on the position of Indians in Ceylon. The Ceylon Legislature laid down certain qualifications for franchise for all without any discrimination. But the Governor of Ceylon proposed to the Secretary of State for Colonies that the Indian's franchise should be subject to his possession of a certificate of permanent settlement and renunciation of the protection of the Government of India. The suggestion was coolly accepted by the Secretary without even the Government of India knowing a word about it till his despatch was published. It is no wonder that officials, semi-officials and elected members vie with one another in condemning the studied insult to India, apart from the merits of the proposed franchise for Indians. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas had good reason to observe that the episode gave India a good grievance against His Majesty's Government and to ask, if that was Dominion Status in action, what could be said to rebut the demand for Independence. If the Bovernment do not solve the question in time, the people will solve it in their own way.

BRITAIN'S MISSION!

—:o:—

Sir Reginald Mitchell Banks is a patriotic Britisher. As such, following the exalted example of Birkenhead, Lloyd George, Jix and Company, he imagines he best serves his country by vilifying Indian leaders. According to a Free Press Beam Service message he has made, in the hospitable columns of the "Sunday Times," a violent attack on the Congress accusing Congressmen with having the sole aim of seeking jobbery. In the annals of journalism there has never been a more disgraceful chapter than that presented by the recent articles on India in the British Press. Sir Reginald Banks' effusions are a fair sample of the sinister nature of these articles. He declares that "as a result of prejudice and corruption in those spheres of British Administration which are controlled by Indian Ministers the administration of Indian States compares favourably with that of British India." Sir Reginald, in his ignorance, does not realise that in thus attacking Indian Ministers he is in reality denouncing his own fellow-countrymen, including the Provincial satraps, who are dominating the Departments which the former are supposed to govern. The compliment to the Indian States, of course, is not a disinterested one. For this patriotic Britisher unblushingly points out that "the Indian States provide a vast potential market for British goods" and "that it is extremely essential to British interests to continue the policy of friendship towards Indian Princes and to withhold at all costs the grant of more political power to Indian politicians whose first efforts in the event of political power will be to raise barriers against the spindles of Lancashire and the foundries of Sheffield." After this, is there any reason to doubt the unselfish character of Britain's mission in India?

INSULT TO NAIR COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

Quite an intriguing situation must have arisen when the Nair Committee, the "joint and free" limb of the Simon Commission, submitted their report. The replies given by Sir James Crerar to Mr. B. Das, who interpellated Government regarding the allegation that they had 'destroyed" the copies of the Report, indicate that this body of co-operators have been insulted and we hope they realise the insult. Mr. Das was told that although "in order to ensure simultaneous publication of the report in India and England" Government arranged to reprint the document, after a "caution" from the Secretary of State for India, to omit two passages in it "likely to give offence to foreign countries" it was decided to recall from the signatories the "earlier prints" and issue for public information an expurgated edition. "The intention was", the Home Member remarked, "that the first print should be destroyed". We wonder whether any British Government would have dared to treat in this cavalier and disrespectful manner the report submitted to them by any Commission consisting of Britishers. But we must not forget that the Simon Co-operators' Committee, although assured that they would enjoy an "an equal status" with the Statutory Commission were soon disillusioned as to the real value the Government put upon them. And this insult to them is an indication that the Government looked upon them only as a departmental semi-official committee of enquiry. We confess we cannot understand the mentality of a committee that agreed to express certain opinions in its report and at a word from Government consented after submitting the report that what it had said should be omitted. But its subservient action is quite in keeping with the fraudulent character of the entire enquiry.

RED, RED RUIN!

—:o:—

The Die-hard gramophones in Fleet Street are busy grinding out the dismal dirge of what would happen if the British who, we are told, are "the guardians of the native races of India" leave this country. Mr. Ward Price in a lengthy article in the "Daily Mail", Mr. Garvin in the "Observer", Lord Meston in the "Sunday Times', and the lesser lights that contribute in creating a volcano of hatred and suspicion of Indian political aspirations amongst the British people are working with tremendous fury. Mr. Garvin credits Gandhiji with the desire to promote "simultaneous racial rebellion and class-war" in India and then 'to disclaim piously responsibility for either". "Understand Gandhi", Mr. A. G. Gardiner says in the "Daily News", but his is a voice in the wilderness. It will not suit the book of the High Priests of Imperialism in Britain that opportunities should be given to the insular, stay-at-home Britisher, who after all sways the pendulum of success at general elections, to understand Gandhiji or to appreciate the reality of the political situation in India. The great idea is to envelope the British public in a miasma regarding the Indian situation, in the hope that it will go on believing in the nonsense that Mr. Ward Price and his kind utter. He warns his countrymen: "No one knows what may happen with Ministers in power like bumptious Mr. Benn and Mr. Lansbury with his Indian love lyrics" and he paints for his readers the fantastic picture of "a handful of noisy Indian agitators" who challenge and obstruct "the beneficent system of British administration", just at this precious time when Britain's "task of saving India from our own defects was moving more rapidly than before"! If the British people choose to be misled by this grotesque misrepresentation, they do so at the peril of their own interests in India.

FUTURE OF INDIAN STATES.

GAEKWAR'S FOUR POINTS REVIEWED.

(BY CHIMANLAL M. DOCTOR, Editor "The Nava Gujarat" BARODA.)

H. H. the Gaekwar, while proposing the toast to the health of Lord and Lady Irwin at the State banquet on 21st January, said: "I would say, if I may venture to speak my mind, that the points which in the new order of things to be, we hold as especially vital to our welfare are these:

Firstly, the complete autonomy of th States in internal affairs.

Secondly, the strict observance of our treaties, both in the letter and in the spirit.

Thirdly, the establishment of an Independent Court of Arbitration to which both sides can appeal as of right and whereby all differences can be composed.

And lastly, the devising of some means whereby the States will be able to speak with weight in all matters that are common between them and the rest of India."

This is in full harmony with the contentions of the Chamber of Princes and the Viceroy contented himself with referring His Highness to the Report of the Butler Committee which was under the consideration of the Government of India?

INCOMPREHENSIBLE CLAIM.

H. H. the Gaekwar owes his position on the Baroda 'musnad' to the intervention of the Paramount Power in the internal affairs of Baroda in the days of the late Maharaja Malhar Rao Gaekwar, and in view of the immense benefits derived by Baroda under His Highness' comparatively enlightened benevolent despotism, one can hardly believe that His Highness was serious in urging upon the Viceroy the claim for complete autonomy in the internal affairs of the States. One can understand such a claim by a fully responsible self-governing Indian State with constitutional monarchy, but such a claim on behalf of autocrats of Indian States is simply incomprehensible. The Paramount Power can never give up its sacred duty to protect the people of Indian States from misrule and secure any change in the constitution of the States without eliminating the Prince if it is widely demanded, and the Butler Committee's Report emphatically declares it in no uncertain terms. In such circumstances, the Princes cannot expect to have the divine right to misrule confirmed in perpetuity when the whole world moves towards democracy.

SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE.

The second point raised by His Highness is the strict observance of treaties and engagements, both in the spirit and in the letter. If this claim were wholly conceded, the Paramount Power would be deprived of its Paramountcy which is the result of historical evolution and not based on any treaties or engagements. Paramountcy is inherent in the supremacy of the British Crown in India and no treaties or engagements can bar it, whatever the laguage used in the treaties or engagements. The world is not static but dynamic, and changing circumstances require different interpretations and nobody can complain of it. Moreover, any treaties or engagements which violate the sovereignty of the people are of no effect and if the subjects of Indian States expresses their sovereign will the treaties and engagements must be given the go-by by the Paramount Power in favour of the sovereign people. Perhaps under the strict interpretation of the treaties and engagements with Baroda, the present ruler of Baroda could never have been raised to the 'gadi' and Malhar-Rao Gaekwar and his descendants would still be reigning in Baroda. But the welfare of the people demanded another interpretation, and H. H. the present Gaekwar was given the 'gadi' with much benefit to the people.

TOWARDS FEDERATION.

The claim for an independent tribunal for arbitration between the Government of British India and Indian States in justiciable cases can be met by the establishment of a Supreme Court to which such questions may be referred. The last claim can only be met by some sort of federation between the Provinces of British India and Indian States, and if the Princes agree to convert their States into constitutional monarchies with Parliamentary government, there will be no difficulty in accepting them as single or group units of the federation. Till such sanity dawns upon our Princes, the relationship of feudatory and suzerain must subsist, and the States must submit to the consequences of such relationship as at present, without any effective voice in the formulation of the policy of the Government of India in All-India affairs.

LAHORE CONGRESS AND AFTER.

MORE OF BRITISH BLUFF.

(BY SUNDER KABADI).

LONDON. Jan. 17.

In his presidential address Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru called upon the Lahore Congress "to declare in favour of Complete Independence and to devise schemes and sanctions in order to achieve its goal". The first part of the task the Congress has done. At last, it has definitely declared its goal to be to lead the Indian people to complete national freedom. This is a very important resolution and the Lahore Congress will remain a landmark in the history of our struggle for freedom for having made this momentous decision, which has created a great stir amongst the British dovecots.

THE SAME TUNE.

Earl Russell took the lead in assuring the British public that the Labour Government was in complete accord with Lloyd George, the pillar of British Liberalism, and with Viscount Brentford, the illustrious luminary of the Conservative Party, in maintaining a firm grip on India and that in no sense they meant by the declaration of Lord Irwin and Mr. Wedgwood Benn to relinquish their control over the 300 million people. A close study of the writings in the British Press reveals one fact which many people fail to grasp. May the writing be that of Lloyd George or the voice be that of Arthur Conon Doyle, each one sings the same tune and asks only one question. "Did we conquer India for her benefit or did we go there to rule in the interest of our people at home?" Men like Brentford and papers like the "Morning Post" and the "Daily Mail" are blunt and honest to maintain that they want to govern for their industries and not for the benefit of the people of India. But the people who talk philosophic sophistries are dangerous when they say that they want England and India to go hand in hand. They are trying to deceive not only the Indian Liberal politicians but are deceiving the voters at home.

WINTERTON'S EFFUSIONS.

Lloyd George is having an anxious time because to him "India confronts us with the ghost of the Mutiny. Shall we abandon our Empire in the East or do we intend to stand by our undoubted responsibilities whatever the hazard or cost?" Jix thinks that "the time has come for those of us who believed in the Imperial mission of Great Britain to say so, and to say definitely that we will no longer pander to treachery and rebellion and that we will treat the traitors and the rebels as they would be treated by any other nation" because "we are not a soft nation, though we are a placid one. It is true that we can be kicked for years with impunity, but when we have decided that the kicking has gone on long enough then we are far from easy to deal with". Earl Winterton, the ex-Secretary of State, has suggested that "a socialist Government is, however, from the nature of its support, in a weak position when the enforcement of law and order is concerned; nor is the situation bettered by the presence of a Liberal Opposition. Only those who were in Southern Ireland or were in Parliament from 1906 onwards can realise the extent to which Mr. Birrell's lamentable weakness in dealing with agrarian violence and crime contributed to the disintegration, in later years, of the whole machinery of Government in Ireland. It is, therefore, essential that public opinion here should be vigilant in dmanding prompt action prevent

(Continued on Page 7.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Questionable Methods.

The G. I. P. Railway strike, which has gone on for over a week, seems to be steadily spreading. The passenger traffic and in particular goods traffic are dislocated and a few slight accidents have taken place on account of the inexperience of some newly engaged men. The Agent, G. I. P. Railway reports that the situation is for the most part unchanged, but the desperate methods alleged to be tried by the Railway authorities to break the strike do not suggest an easy situation. These methods, it is said, include the use of prisoners as black-legs, eviction of the strikers from the Railway quarters at only twenty-four hours' notice, and even the cutting off of the water supply of the strikers at roadside stations. These are questionable methods and most inexpedient. They may possibly lead to ugly developments which the authorities may not be able to control.

Amazing Indifference.

The President of the strikers Union has been compelled by such tactics to appeal to the workmen to offer Satyagraha if they are threatened with eviction and not to leave the quarters unless they are bodily removed by Railway officials. He has done well at the same time to ask them to remain perfectly non-vioent despite any provocation. It is amazing that while the situation is steadily getting worse Government and the Railway Board should be merely looking on. Such indifference is all the more amazing when the strikers themselves are quite willing to have their dispute referred to a Board of Conciliation.

Uplift of "Untouchables".

The report of the Antyaja Seva Mandal (Depressed Class Mission) of Karachi for the two years 1927 and 1928 bears ample testimony to the humanitarian work that the Mandal has been doing. The institution, like so many others had its origin in the N. C. O. movement and is still working strenuously for the uplift of the so-called untouchables by providing for them elementary day and night schools and a hostel and in various other ways. It is gratifying to note that owing to the efforts of the Mandal the untouchable children in its primary schools are admitted without any difficulty to local secondary schools. All this work, says the report, "is due to the inspiration of Mahatma Gandhi at whose feet we lay our tribute. The field is too wide. Only men and money are required to work it." We hope this appeal for workers and funds, backed as it is by good work, will evoke a generous response.

A Thought For The Day.

"We are told that this agitation may expose the country to a temporary period of chaos. What the length of that period will be, is not indicated. No country has been under chaos long. But should India have to be under a period of chaos in her struggle for self-government, I would prefer that to the present state of inanition and loth which leads nowhere, and, if anything, helps to degenerate the present generation and even the future generation."

—SIR PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS.

There He Was.

1st Reveller (on evening after the night before): "How did you find yourself this morning?"

2nd Reveller: "Easily. I just looked under the table and there I was".

WORLD OF SPORT.

COURSE AND TRAINING NEWS.

Gallops For Saturday's Fixture.

(BY "PILOT".)

CONCILLIATOR (Sibbritt) was impressive in a stripped mile and a quarter gallop. In fine trim.

* * * *

BALDERSTON (Sibbritt) showed improved form when he disposed of DARIAL II (Howell) in a fast mile run on the race track.

* * * *

Both GREEN FLAG (Reynolds) and ANYTHING (Stephens) moved well together in a mile and a quarter spin. A forward pair.

* * * *

CUL DE SAC (Stokes) falled to hold GOKHIO (Barnett) in a brisk gallop over seven furlongs.

* * * *

NAUGHTY LOOK (Reynolds) was highly satisfactory in a nine furlongs gallop on the race track. One to follow.

* * * *

STAR OF ITALY (Hoyt) had GALLANT GALE (Japheth) for company in a run over nine furlongs on the race track.

* * * *

Shripati sent out ARCH DRUID (Morris), SHRI NARAYAN (Herbert) and APLOMA (R. Boy) to cover a fast seven furlongs together. The first named was the best of the trio.

* * * *

GRAND WAZIR (Morris) proved superior to GOVERNOR II (Herbert) in a mile spin. One to watch.

* * * *

THE SLOAT (R. Boy) moved freely in an easy mile gallop.

* * * *

Both ORANGE LENA (Barnett) and VESINGTON PLANET (R. Boy) finished well together in a spart over four furlongs.

* * * *

PANDORA'S BOX (Sibbritt) with FLYING STEVE (Stokes) and CO-RESPONDENT (R. Boy) negotiated a mile on the race track. FLYING STEVE proved best.

* * * *

JONATHAN (Stephens) had the measure of SUNNYVILLE (Reynolds) in a top speed gallop over a mile on the race track. Keep an eye on the former.

* * * *

MAYBAR (Brace) accounted for POOR SCATS (C. Hoyt) and NORTH WEST PASSAGE (R. Boy) when they were sent a strong nine furlongs on the race track.

* * * *

RED RUNNER (R. Boy) had the beating of IRISH RIGHT (R. Boy) in a good mile gallop. The former is fast striking form

* * *

HENRIETTA (Black) was a shade better than PHARE (Hardinge) in a dash over five furlongs.

* * * *

FAR APART (R. Boy) and AYNAGH (Barnett) galloped a mile. They moved well together.

* * * *

FANCINO (A. C. Walker) was impressive a mile spin a top speed.

* * * *

CANTIRE (Marrable) was a shade better than KILDERKIN (whiteside) when they contested a mile together.

* * * *

MINTREE (R. Boy) got the better of RED RASH (Brace) and CHAPATTI (C. Hoyt) in a nine furlongs gallop.

* * * *

Both WINKFORD (Sibbritt) and CHARMAINE (R. Boy) put up a pleasing display when given a brisk six furlongs run together.

* * * *

HELEN (R. Boy) beat SINHAGAD (R. Boy) in a six furlongs gallop from 9 to 3.

* * * *

LE TOUQUET (C. Hoyt) asserted his superiority over THE GIRL FRIEND (Brace) in a nine furlongs spin on the race track.

* * * *

GOOD TIME (McQuade) moved freely and well in a nine furlongs spin.

* * * *

BAIG (R. Boy) was greatly impressive when sent to cover nine furlongs.

* * * *

PRINCE EDWARD (Townsend) and DHIDHA'A (Sibbritt) raced well together in an easy nine furlongs spin.

* * * *

ROBERT (Sibbritt) showed good speed in a brisk six furlongs gallop. Looks well.

* * * *

MAY (Reynold) pleased when sent a mile at a fair pace.

* * * *

WINNING POST (Howell) shaped well in a burst over six furlongs.

* * * *

BENARES (R. Boy) finished ahead of NADIM (R. Boy) in a six furlongs gallop.

* * * *

RUBDAN (Howell) beat KAYID SAUD (R. Boy) in a dash over six furlongs. Appears fit and well.

* * * *

The following other horses have galloped well and should be noted:—

* * * *

Eastern Essex, Avar, Zeebar, Happy Valley, Riyad II and Kuumayssa.

M. C. C. LEAD AUKLAND.

—:o:—

Cricket In New Zealand.

AUCKLAND (New Zealand), Feb. 10.

Continuing their match against Auckland, the M.C.C. were all out in their first innings for 423 (Worthington 125, Duleepsinhji 691.

Auckland's first innings total was 333.

Duleepsinhji has been a consistent rungetter during the M.C.C. Overseas Tour. The Sussex and All England batsman is meeting all types of bowling with supreme confidence and to judge from the Australian papers, has created a great impression.

ENGLISH TEAM IN SCORING MOOD.

—:o:—

GEORGE TOWN (B. Guiana), Feb. 10.

Going in first in the match against British Guiana, the M.C.C. had made 289 for 3 at the close.

Described as a team of veterans the English Team touring the West Indies is meeting with great success. For the moment Hendren is the hero of the tour and is displaying such form with the bat that his selection for the fast approaching tests seems certain.

BILLIARD IN ENGLAND.

—:o:—

Lindrum Vs. McConachy.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The following are the closing scores in the fortnight's time limit Billiards match at the Memorial Hall:

Walter Lindrum (Australia)	1,680
Clark McConachy (New Zealand)	1,788

Having defeated Willie Smith on three occasions Walter Lindrum is now meeting the New Zealander Clark Mc. Conachy who leads him in the opening session of their match at the Memorial Hall. This is bound to be a great encounter between two of the finest opponents of the game.

H. H. AGA KHAN AS BREEDER OF THOROUGHBBREDS.

—:o:—

There is no more picturesque figure on the Turf than H. H. Aga Khan who in former years had phenomenal luck in racing. The sporting magnate still maintains a large establishment of race-horses and his popular Chocolate and Green Jacket still plays a big and important part in racing both in England and France. But in recent years he has become one of the foremost breeders of bloodstock. In Ireland he has two big stud farms situated at Ballymang and Sheshoon. Here several champions of the past are carrying out their stud duties.

Mumtaz Mahal, the famous grey mare who made Turf history serves at the Sheshoon stud and here too, is Teresina one of the finest distance mares of her time, Cos and La Maun, mother of Nijinski and Moti Mahal, a big winner at Ascot.

Some of the products of these studs likely to make Turf history in the near future are mentioned below:

MOTIMAHAL, grey yearling filly by Gainsborough out of Mumtaz Mahal.

PICKPOCKET, bay yearling colt by Gainsborough out of Valense.

TURTLE SOUP, grey chestnut filly by Tetratema out of Eagle Soupe.

FURROKH SIVAR, chestnut colt foal by Colorado out of Mumtaz Mahal.

Udaipur, a bay filly foul by foul by Blandford out of Uganda.

FAR AND SURE, colt by Phalaris out of Brownhyeda.

CURRENCY DEPARTMENT ACCOUNTS.

—:o:—

An abstract of the account of the Currency Department on 7th February is given below:—

(In thousands of rupees.)

Notes in circulation	179,93,86
Reserve—Coin and bullion:—	
In India:	
Silver coin	104,01,99
Gold coin	32,27,30
Silver bullion	2,02,89
Securities (Purchase Price.)	
In India	38,84,98
In England	2,76,70

STEEL PROTECTION ACT.

—:o:—

Amendment Proposed In The Assembly.

SIR G. RAINY'S FOUR BILLS.

NEW DELHI,I Feb. 12.

The Assembly met today with a meagre attendance. A number of select committee reports were presented.

Sir George Rainy, Commerce Member, introduced four new bills. The first provides for the creation of a fund for the improvement and development of cultivation and manufacture and marketing of Indian lac, thereby giving effect to the recommendations of the Indian Lac Association.

The Second Bill amends the Companies Act. Bill provides for the substitution of the Governor-General in Council for the Local Government as the statutory authority for granting auditors' certificates, and for making rules for the grant of such certificates and for the abolition of the power to allow the members of specified societies to act as auditors without a certificate. It provides for the appointment of an Indian Accountancy Board to advise the Governor-General in Council. It also provides for the appointment of local accountancy boards at important centres to advise the Indian Accountancy Board and the Governor-General in Council on any matters that may be referred to them. The Bill is to be a step to prepare the way for advance towards an ideal system of autonomous associations of accountants able to assume complete responsibility for the maintenance of the requisite standard of professional qualification, cipline and conduct among its members.—A. P.

The Third Bill of Sir George Rainy amends the Tariff Act so as to give effect to certain minor amendments. These are included in a separate bill instead of in the Finance Bill, because they have not been made primarily with reference to revenues of 1930-31. Fifteen per cent duty on barks is to be abolished, barks being raw material for the important industry of tanning. Exemption of living plants from duty is to be made on a statutory basis. Incubator being a poultry farming appliance is to be exempted from fifteen per cent duty, pans for boiling sugar cane juice, sugar centrifuges and pug mills and parts thereof are to be exempted as recommended by Linlithgow Commission. It is proposed to impose a specific duty of Rs 5 per maund on saccharine and similar substances to enable substances wherefrom saccharine can be readily made to bear the same duty and not lower as at present. Reduction of duty on wireless apparatus to two and a half per cent is to be put in statutory tariff. Similar existing exemption on insulated copper cables containing pilot cores of a sectional area of less than one eighteenth part of spare inch is to be made statutory.

The next proposal is to make all domestic refrigerators without regard to the mode of operation liable to duty at a general rate of fifteen per cent 'ad valorem'. Bangles beads and false pearls, whatever the material they are made of, are to be subject to a duty of thirty per cent 'ad valorem'. There are also other minor tariff amendments. The Bill is to come into effect from seventh day after it became law.

The fourth bill introduced by the Commerce Member to amend the Steel Industry Protection Act proposes to bring all steel bar and rod over 7/16 inch under the protective duty to make protection granted to half inch bars fully effective, secondly the bill proposes to give full effect to the scheme of protection adopted by the legislature by making it clear that the bars for cast iron sleepers bear the same duty as spikes.

The Assembly next passed Sir George Schuster's Dangerous Drugs Bill as amended by the Select Committee. Sir George Schuster announced that he would call a provincial representatives conference to discuss Opium in Simla early in May next.

On Sir James Crerar's motion the following proposed change in the Standing Order No. 40 was referred to a Select Committee: "If the Chairman is unable to be present at any meeting of a Committee, the person present who is next in order given in suborder 3 may preside and exercise the powers of the Chairman."

The Assembly then adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

Calcutta.—On account of its revolutionary nature and tendency to fester class hatred the Bengal Board of Film censors has banned the William Fox Film entitled "Red Dance," length 8914 Ft., as being unsuitable for public exhibition in Bengal.—Free Press.

Restriction Of Use Of Submarines.

DEFINITE DECISION REACHED.

FULL-DRESS DEBATE IN PLENARY SESSION.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

There was a decision—not tentative but definite—at to-day's packed for the debate on submarines. Mr. MacDonald who Stimson in a statement in which he states that tonight the five Powers agreed to restrict the use of submarines against merchant ships to the same rules as applied to surface vessels. "I regard that single incident as worth the visit of the American delegation to London." He thinks that the debate marks a step in the direction of he eventual abolition of the submarine, and is particularly pleased that the motion mentioned above originated with the French Delegation.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

At the plenary session of the Naval Conference, the room was packed for the debate on subpresided, at the outset announced that the expert sub-committee, dealing with global and category tonnage, had completed its work and appearances pointed to an early plenary meeting on the matter.

Mr. Alexander opened the discussion on submarines. He said that British experience in wartime had showed that submarines were valueless for coastal defence. They were largely used for offensive purposes and commerce radiing, Britain needed defensive vessels more than any Power but she was prepared unreservedly to surrender such protection as the submarines afforded. Mr. Alexander added that the Powers represented at the Conference had built or were buiding over 400 sub-marines. which were very expensive. Their abolition would enormously reduce armament expenditure and would indirectly economise the provision for destroyers and anti-submarine units.

Dwelling on the loss of life from submarines during peace time, he said that since 1918 570 men had perished in submarine disasters. If the Conference failed to agree to their abolition. Britain would endeavour to limit their size and numbers and would propose very definite conditions to prevent their employment as commerce destroyers and would seek to revive the Washington 1922 Agreement, regulating sub-marine attacks on merchantment.

U. S. SUPPORT.

Mr. Stimson said that years of relection had crystallised in a world-wide conviction that the inhumane use of submarines should cease. The time had come to deal frankly with the question. The argument that the submarine was a purely defensive weapon was difficult to reconcile with the offensive use made of it at great distances from home ports.. The argument regardingg its cheapness was discounted by the fact that ton for ton it was three or four times costlier than the largest warships. He said that for this Conference to sandtion a weapon, whose abuses were directly responsible for bringing the Western world into the greatest European war in history, would be a travesty of purposes, for which it had met.

JAPAN'S RESERVED ATTITUDE.

Admiral Takarabe, Japan emphasised the needs of Japan with widely scattered Islands for a comparatively inexpensive defence weapon likke the submarine. But Japan would heartily support the proposal to outlaw the "illegitimate use of a legitimate and defensive agency of war."

FRENCH ATTITUDE.

M. Leygues (France) argued at great length that submarine was warship like any other and asked whether it should disappear, because it disturbed the habits and traditions of the surface ships. The French Government were of opinion that unrestricted submarine warfare against trade should be outlawed, but the right to visit, search and seizure should be exercised similarly to surfaceships. France was ready to pledge herself by the treaty relying confidently on the discipline of her sailors. He concluded that France could not accept abolition,, but she was ready to concur in international agreement regulating the use of sub-marine. Therefore, he moved that a "Committee shall be appointed to prepare an agreement forbidding submarines to watch towards merchant-ships, otherwise than in strict conformity with the rules, present and future, to be observed by the surfaceships."

ITALY FOR VIA MEDIA.

Sgr. Grandi asked whether it was impossible to find a solution covering on the one hand the abolition of submarine and leading on the other hand to substantial reduction of armaments, simultaneously providing for the abolition of capitalships, as Italy kept an openn mind on the subject of abolition of submarines and shared the view, that at the present stage of the problem, discussion on the abolition of submarines would be of interest to dis amament. She did not object in principle to the abolition of submarines, if all naval Powers concurred in it.

Mr. MacDonald closing the session said one of its most delightful features had been the fact that when the delegates differed, they were nevertheless most friendly.

DOMINIONS ACCEPT BRITISH PROPOSALS.

At Mr. MalDonald's suggestion, the Leagues resolution and another of a wider scope submitted by the American Delegation were remitted to the First Committee.. The Conference adjourned after two hours. The American resolution calls for the study of the report by the Committee of three questions; firstly, the abolition of submarines; secondly, the regulation of the use of submarine through subjecting it to the rules of war governing the use of surfacecraft in wartime; thirdly, the regulation of the unit of size of the undersea craft.

Before the close of the Conference, the Dominion Delegates formally accepted the British proposal regarding submarines. Subsequently, a High British authority emphasised in an interview that the Conference was running on predetermined lines and had passed the stage of general exchange of views. Henceforward, it would consider concrete figures of all the delegates in a more harmonious frame of mind than when it started.—Reuter.

COAL DISPUTES.

—:o:—

National Industrial Board Established.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The House of Commons, by 261 votes to 117, has adopted the clause of Coal Mines Bill establishing a National Industrial Board for the coal mining industry, in order to settle disputes.—Reuter.

Prince Of Wales Lands At Mombasa.

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Kilindini.—The Prince of Wales, who landed at Mombasa this morning, has arrived here. This marks the beginning of his hunting holiday. Prince entrains tonight for Voi, and will set out from there on his first safar.—Reuter.

Follow Congress Programme.

—:o:—

AMRAOTI, Feb. 11.

At a public meeting held last night in the Jog Square, with Mr. W. G. Joshi in chair, Messrs. Gole, Brijlal Biyani, ex-M. L. C.'s and Sahasrabudhe of Akola delivered lectures before a large gathering. They advised the public to follow the Congress programme if they did not wish to be exploited by Britishers. Every well-wisher of the country should wear Khaddar and use Indian articles as far as possible.—Free Press.

MR. TYSON SAILS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

—:o:—

To Present Indians' Case Before Select Committee.

Mr. J. D. Tyson, Acting Agent to the Government of India in South Africa sailed on Wednesday afternoon by s.s. "Karoa" for South Africa to present the Indians' case before the Select Committee of the Union Parliament regarding Licensing Laws and the Gold Law.

LAHORE CONGRESS AND AFTER.

(Continued from page 6).

a recurrence of the events of 1919 to 1921 in India. They can be prevented."

THE BLUFF.

The "Daily Mail" cannot find much difference between the programme of the "disloyal Hindu Congress" and "the Bramin Liberals who met at Madras" to resolve to sit at the Round Table Conference. The bluff is indulged in by almost every paper, including, I dare say, the "Manchester Guardian" and the "Daily Herald". The latter two want peaceful solution of the present tension in India but they cannot be a party to suggestion to put India amonst the Dominions within a few months as prophesied by the Prime Minister and to which Dr. Besant pinned great faith.

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CONDITIONS.

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(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.

(b) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay, within fourteen days of its occurrence.

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PREPARE FOR SYMPATHETIC STRIKE!

(Continued from page 12.)

strongest measures, to paralyse the Railway traffic, are under serious contemplation of the Union and will soon be brought into practice. The future developments of the strike depend upon the attitude of the Government towards the demands of the Union. The dislocation of traffic continues as usual and it is reported that the loyal staff working at present, is physically incapable of carrying on the present work for a longer time.

RAILWAYMEN'S FEDERATION

—:o:—

Mr. Ruikar's Appeal To Call Emergent Meeting In Bombay.

BOMBAY, Feb. 12.

A correspondent wires from Berhampur, Gwnjam, that Mr. Giri, General Secretary of the Railwaymen's Federation, received a telegraphic communication from Mr. Ruikar asking him to convene an emergent meeting of the Federation at Bombay to support the G I P Railway strike and organise a general strike on all railways in the near future. Mr. Giri has communcated this to the affiliated unions and the President of the Federation for advice and instructions about calling a meeting of the Federation and also to fix the place and date for the meeting.

Mr. Giri, interviewed, stated that if the Government was prepared to appoint a Conciliation Board as suggested, the Federation would advise the G I P Railway Union to call off the strike. He hoped that the Government would invite the representatives of the Federation to discuss matters and avoid unnecessary complication.

NO BLACKLEGS FROM B. N. & S. M. RLYS.

The Agents of the B. N. Railway and M. and S. M. Railway in response to a request by Mr. Giri, President of the B. N. and M. & S. M. Railway Unions, that no "blackleg" labour should be supplied to the G I P Railway administration, have replied stating that no such step was ever contemplated.—A. P.

PLIGHT OF THE STRIKERS

—:o:—

Duty Of The Congress.

BOMBAY, Feb. 12.

The Honorary Secretary of the Labour Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in the course of a press statement issued to-day says:—

From reports it appears that the Agent has taken the law into his own hands to "teach a lesson" to the workers who have dared to assert their legitimate rights in the only way recognised the world over. Notices of eviction are, according to the Agent's own admission, being enforced and certain stations on the railway report the almost heartless manner in which this is being done. We are told the workers refuse to yield to such arbitrary and inhuman excesses. They are said to be resolved on offering Satyagraha. This will mean that the present situation may develop to proportions fraught with grave possibilities.

The public can therefore, no longe sit idle. It appears that a motion of adjournment is being moved in the Legislative Assembly. Though it may not be quite without its value, since the National Congress has boycotted the workers and the general public will be interested more in the way the nadon takes up the cause.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and some of the District Congress Committees in this city have already risen to the occasion. The interest in the adjournment motion in the Assembly can only be secondary to the anxiety with which the railway workers look to Ahmedabad where the Congress working committee is meeting in a day or two.—Free Press.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FIGHT.

—:o:—

Appeal To Swelt Strike Fund.

Mr. R. S. Ruikar, President of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union has issued the following appeal:—

We issue this as an appeal to all the sympathisers and supporters of G. I. P. men, who are fighting for their legitimate and just demands. The twelve demands that were put before the railway administration in August 1928 are the bare minimum that every worker has a right to demand. The demands were turned down by the Agent. In May of last year, a deputation on behalf of Railway Federation waited on Sir George Rainy, the Commerce Member. The result was wholly unsatisfactory.

The G. I P workers, therefore, seeing that petitions and deputations proved worse than useless decided to use the only weapon in their hand i. e. direct action of the strike. They now know that they will not get their demands unless they put a strong fight for them.

THE LATEST STUNT.

How bravely and courageously G. I. P. men are carrying on their fight, is now well-known to all. The authorities are doing everything in their power to smash the strike and break the united front of the workers. They are employing black-legs to defeat the strike; with the help of the police and military they are trying to terrorize the brave strikers into submission; with their ultimatum and notices of discharge, they think they will make the G. I. P. men traitors to their comrades and resume work; their latest stunt is to evict the strikers from the railway premises.

WORKERS' REPLY.

How have the workers taken up the challenge of the bosses? They have given the only reply that could be given; they have gathered more strength and determination and stiffened their strke. The reports that pour in at the Head Office from various centres fully demonstrate the strength of the strike.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STRUGGLE.

The struggle of the G. I. P. workers has a national significance in as much as the whole Railway policy which represents the policy of the vested interests of Britain, is running Indian trade and industry. We, therefore, appeal to all those, who stand by the Independence of India, to come forward and help the G. I. P. men with every help they can give. We appeal for funds, which would help the G. I. P. men to continue their magnificent struggle to a victorious finish.

APPEAL TO CONGRESSMEN.

The victory of G. I. P. men means the victory of India's toiling masses. It means a tremendous impetus to the struggle for the Independence of India. We appeal, therefore to all the Congress leaders as well as the rank and file of the Congress, to realise fully the significance of the wonderful fight that the G. I. P. men are putting up, and come forward to help them. For by helping the G. I. P. strike, they will not only help the G. I. P. workers to win their just and minimum demands but they will help to further the very cause of Independence of India.

The struggle of the G. I. P. workers though purely economic is assuming a political aspect. Hence, all sympathisers with the workers' cause as well as anti-Imperialistic political parties should combine and with their help make the G. I. P. strike a success.

PROHIBITION OF MEETINGS

—:o:—

Bhusaval Magistrate's Order.

(From A Correspondent.)

BHUSAWAL, Feb. 11.

The daily procession starts in the morning. At 12 and 5 p. m. meetings are held where 5000 men gather.

Our Union Secretary of Chalisgaon Mr. N. G. Vaidya is being prosecuted under Section 53 A. C. of District Police Act for alleged obstruction to traffic of streets.

Mr. Vaidya also has filed a criminal complaint against Mr. F. R. Omani the District Superintendent of Police here for abusing him. Mrs. Bhat of Bombay has again brought about the strike of the Agwallas and Fitters. The Running Shed men are deserting the duties. New men are joining the strikers.

The following correspondence will be read with interest:—

G. I. P. R. Transportation Department Bhusawal. 11-2-1930.

No.

Dear Mr. Gadge,

I understand that meetings are being held in Porters and Agwall's Chals and possibly on other Railway premises. Will you please issue orders prohibiting all meetings on railway land.

Yours Sincerely. BARTON.

S. A. Ghadge, Esqr.,; F. C. Magistrate Bhusawal. Transportation Department. G. I. P. R. Bhusawal 11-2-1930.

Dear Mr. Ghadge,

I understand that meetings are being held in the porters and Agwallas chawls and possibly on other Railway premises and as in the circumstances this is influencing and causing railway servants to go on strike further that some leaders from outside places have been inciting my staff to go on strike and to continue on strike will you please issue orders prohibiting all meetings on or within railway lands. I consider my request to be necessary on the ground that it is not desirable in the interest of the railway administration that such meetings should be held and further that I apprehend that such meetings may lead to possible injury to railway property.

Yours Sincerely. Barton

S. A. Ghadge. S. D. M. E. K. Bhusawal.

ORDERS.

It has been complained to me by the D.V.S. of the Transportation Department of the G. I. P. Ry. Bhusawal this day, that meetings are being held on the land in the possession of the railway at Bhusawal.

He complains that some of the employees have struck work and that some leaders from outside places have been insisting them to go on strike and to continue to be on strike and apprehends that some injury to the railway property is likely to cause.

The second ground is that it is not desirable in the interest of the railway administration that such meetings should be held on the railway premises.

Both the grounds putforth by the railway are quite reasonable and convincing.

I therefore pass the following order:—

Whereas it has been made to appear to me that public meetings are being held on the Railway premises, resulting in annoyance to the Railway Administration and causing injury to the same. I hereby prohibit all such meetings held on land in the possession of the railway at Bhusawal and strictly warn and enjoin all the leaders and others concerned not to assemble in meetings on the said land.

Given under my hand seal of the Court this 11th day of February 1930.

Sd. S. A. Ghadge, S. Divisional Magistrate, E. D. East. Khandesh.

Seal.

SEC. 144 PROMULGATED IN BHUSAWAL.

—:o:—

Officers Are Getting Panicky!

(From a Correspondent.)

BHUSAWAL, Feb. 12.

The strike is progressing rapidly. Officers are panicky. Section 144 is promulgated. Meetings are prohibited in Railway premises. Prosecutions against two volunteers are started. A counter case by volunteers is lodged against the Police Superintendent. Eviction notices are issued. Strikers are determined More stations on the Bhusawal Station closed..

RY. WORKERS IN BADNERA STATE STRIKE.

—:o:—

Business Dislocated.

AMRAOTI, Feb 11.

Messages received from Badnera State that Railway workers in the goods-yard have struck work and dislocated the business. Most of the trains are arriving late.—Free Press.

TRAINS WITH RED SIGNAL.

—:o:—

Danger To Passengers' Lives.

(From a Correspondent.)

MURTIZAPUR, Feb. 12.

Murtizapur Railway workers joined the strike on the 11th instant. Over 75 per cent. of the staff struck work. All work is stopped. Unspeakable inconvenience is being caused to the public. A big procession of the workers was carried out. A meeting was held in the Railway Premises. Mr. Sapre of Akola presided. To-day notice has been issued to the strikers to vacate their quarters within 24 hours. The situation is becoming strong. Mr. Veer Wamanrao Joshi and Mama Joglekar of Akola are here. The strikers are peaceful and firm. Hearing this Kuram station struck work. Trains are running with red signals. Passengers' lives are in risk. Expecting C. P. line will strike work soon.

IS EVICTION DEMAND LEGAL?

—:o:—

Union Advises Workers Not To Vacate.

BOMBAY, Feb. 12.

The Secretary, G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union in the course of a press statement says that the Railway Union Secretary wires that the local Magistrate has declared the demand for vacating the Railway quarters by the workmen on strike as legal and has asked the advice of the Head Office of the Union. In their reply the head office has advised the workers not to vacate the quarters in their possession, the Agent's order being untenable under law, and that they are in telegraphic communication on the matter with members of the Assembly.

Manmad centre wires about alleged wrongful arrest, and detention of peaceful picketers, without giving them facilities to take legal advise.—Free Press.

STAFF UNION AND THE STRIKE.

—:o:—

Resent Mr. Ruiker's Propaganda

Mr. S. C. Joshi, Hon. Secretary of the G I P Railway Staff Union has issued the following statement to the Press:—

In spite of my last Press communique which made the position of the Staff Union clear in respect of the present strike, mischievous propoganda against it is till being persistently carried on by the spokesmen of the G I P Railwaymen's Union and particularly by Mr. Ruikar. In fact, if my reports are correct, the speeches in their every day meetings are a tirade against us and show that the Staff Union has become their greater enemy than even the Railway Administration. It is for Mr. Ruikar and his friends to consider whether such a campaign of abuse will help them in improving the strike position. In view, however, of the misunderstanding that is likely to be created in the public mind and amongst the Railwaymen by the tactics of Mr. Ruikar, it has become necessary for me to restate our position about this strike.

OFFER OF CO-OPERATION.

After the unsatisfactory reply of the Hon. Sir George Rainy to the Deputation of the Railwaymen's Federation in May of last year, the Staff Union was the first in the field to announce the necessity of a strike and offered cooperation to Mr. Ruikar's Railwaymen's Union for the purpose of making joint preparations and taking joint action. While hopes were held out for some time for such a move by the General Secretary of that Union, its Executive suddenly decided in October last not to accept that co-operation. Our Union then had to keep quiet as it rightly felt that unless all the Unions on the G I P line combined, a strike had not the possibility of success. When Railwaymen's Union decided on the 22nd of December to go on strike, it never offered similar co-operation to our Union and it not only has not consulted us but has deliberately kept us out. Not only that; even in the subsequent propoganda that it carried for declaring this strike, it never asked us to co-operate with it in that propaganda or take a similar action by deciding to declare a strike. What do the rejection of our offer of co-operation and their deliberate determination not to offer us their co-operation or give us a voice in taking the decision to declare a strike prove? They only prove either of the two things; one, they were so sure of their strength that they thought that they could, without any body's co-operation, carry the strike to a successful issue; or two, they wanted to keep the leadership of the strike in their own hands and wanted us to follow them like sheep. If the former inference is correct, let them carry on and we are content to remain aloof. If, however, the latter inference is correct, we firmly decline to accept the position offered to us.

There is again the legal difficulty. Our members cannot, wiohout committing an offence under the Trade Disputes Act, join the strike without giving 14 days notice. In asking our members to join the strike now, Mr. Ruikar is not only asking them to commit an offence when he has protected his own members by giving notice, but he is himself taking serious risks. But that is his own look out and I have no wish to tell him to keep him self within limits. But I do want to warn him aaginst meddling with the affairs of our Union.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

—:o:—

Poona Strikers Firm.

POONA, Feb. 11.

Though they have been served with notices to quit the railway chawls they are occupying, none of the strikers have done so till now. The situation is normal.—A. P.

STRIKERS AT JHANSI NUMBER 9,000.

—:o:—

Serious Dislocation Of Traffic.

The President, G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union Jhansi writes:—

Very meagre reports about the situation of Railway Strike at Jhansi have appeared in the press. The Railway workers at Jhansi have been very well organised from the beginning, and because there was no false show in the Railway Union activities, the Railway authorities thought the Jhansi workers will not go on strike. The credit of all this organisation is to Mr. L. R. Kadam, the former Secretary who is now having his trial at Meerut in the Conspiracy Case. Thousands of persons attended the Union meetings peacefully before the 4th, February and resolved to go on strike for one day. On the 4th Februarf, the whole workshops and a large number of the Traffic staff went on strike. As the telegrams from head office were detained the employees rejoined in a very orderly fashion. But when they received instructions from the Head Office to continue the strike railway employees in number immensely larger than that on the 4th February struck work. Now the strikers at Jhansi number 9000. This time the Traffic staff has come out in a very large number and the regular work is at a standstill. The cabinmen, signallers, porters, carriage staff, engine shed staff, firemen and also station staff round about Jhansi station have joined the strike. One very important point with regard to the present strike is that the strikers understand their demands alright and are determined to fight to the finish. The strike is wholly spontaneous, and their is no outside influence as hinted by the Government of India communique. The Anglo-Indians and some Parsi drivers are doing their best to run some trains but on account of strike on the Roadside stations all trains are running late by several hours and also without passengers. Almost all goods traffic has been cancelled.

I am writing all this not with the intention of in any way extolling the action of the strikers but with the sole intention of teling the Railway authorities and the Government, that if they are under the belief that the strike is the work of persons outside the railway circle and that the politicians are fanning the fire of discontent for political end they are highly mistaken. The Agent's reply that some of the demands are under consideration and others under active consideration cannot satisfy the starving workers.

BHULESHWAR SUPPORTS STRIKERS.

—:o:—

A well attended public meeting, under the auspices of the Bhuleswar Congress Committee was held on Tuesday evening in Panjrapole compound, Shriyat Narayan Balwant Despande, presiding.

At the outset Ganpati Shankar Desai explained the reasons of the absence of the leaders and said they had now to carry on the country's work without the help of leaders.

Shrijut C. K. Narayan Swami asked the people to stand by the Independence resolution.

Shrijut Umashankar Dixit appealed to the audience to be ready for the coming fight.

Mr. Popatlal Shah, gave a vivid description of the state of affairs on the G. I. P. Railway line due to the strike.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally exhorted the audience to help the Congress Committees in their efforts of carrying out the Congress programme.

Mr. Mambhai Desai then moved a resolution expressing strong sympathy with the G. I. P. Rly. strikers and deprecating the attitude of the Railway and Government authorities. The resolution wished every success to the strikers. The resolution was unanimously carried.

HAS LONAVLA NOT BEEN AFFECTED?

—:o:—

A Correspondent's Version.

(From a Correspondent.)

LONAVLA, Feb. 9.

It was wrongly reported by some newspapers that Lonavla is not affected by the present strike. It is now proved by the activities of the workers of Lonavla that the staff including guards cabinmen, signallers, gangmen and even sweepers have discontinued their work according to the commands from their Bombay leaders from the 4th instant.

Mr. Chitale Vakil, and Mr. Pithare Guard arrived at Lonavla from Delhi and Kalyan and the propaganda is carried on by them from Lonavla Poona Section from 7th inst. The Road Side stations were seen a deserted except the special officers trolly which was lifted and worked by themselves on the Lonavla-Poona Section.

This evening a large crowded meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. Chitale advocate.

Messrs. Pitkar Guard Yadavrao Guard Athwale Phadke Bhalerao, emphasised the present critical situation of the strike and how the strike was lawful.

Sheth Himatlal the local municipal councillor advised the men to continue the strike and make it successful..

He promised that the local merchants of Lonavla would continue to supply every help to the Railway Staff.

"COMPLETE SUBURBAN SERVICE."

—:o:—

Train On North East Of Main Line Run One Hour Late.

BOMBAY, Feb. 12.

The following press note is issued from the office of the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay to-day at 15/30 hours:—

The strike situation is progressing on the lines which have already been announced. New hands are rapidly being engaged. A number of old staff presented themselves for work at Victoria Terminus this morning, but as their places had been filled they could not be taken on.

The complete suburban service is still running well up to time. On the mainline from the South East, passenger trains are running to time, and those from the North East were running on an average of about one hour late yesterday.

A MINOR COLLISION.

The collision between two shunting engines in Wadi Bunder Yard (called Sandhurst Road Yard in one newspaper) was a minor character, and everything indicates that it was caused by some maliciously tampering with the points. There were no injuries to persons. An accident reported at Kasara on Monday was due to a broken rail and was entirely accidental.

Passenger traffic leaving Victoria Terminus yesterday was normal for this time of the year, and the goods traffic offering at Wadi Bunder is about 75 per cent. of the normal. There was a larger fall in traffic during the initial days of the strike and the increase is due to more settled conditions.

On the Bombay division there were about 4000 absentees from duty yesterday; apart from the workers' staff, over 2500 vacancies have been permanently filled.

The position at Bhusawal is normal and the running of main line trains showed a distinct improvement.

The report from Nagpur states that 90 per cent. of the vacancies have been filled and new applicants for work under all categories are offering in large numbers. The situation is generally well in hand.

There are still no absentees on the Jubbulpore division.

NO CHANGE AT JHANSI.

The report from Jhansi division says there is no material change, but train running is further improved.

On the Sholapur division, the staff have resumed at four minor stations and some at Kurduwadi. About 57 of the shed staff (mostly coolies) at Snahabad have absented themselves again. Sanitary conditions at Dhond have slightly improved.

There are now about 930 absentees on the division, being about 100 less than the previous day.—A. P.

POSITION AT IGATPURI.

—:o:—

Popular Sympathy For Strikers

(From A Correspondent.)

IGATPURI, Feb. 11.

The situation of the strike of the G. I. P. Railway workers here is as strong as that at other important stations on the line. Over 95 per cent. of the Railway workers of all grades and from the engineering gangmen to the doctor and an inspector of the Engineering Department have gone on strike. There is great enthusiasm amongst the strikers and they are determined to continue the struggle by all peaceful means till their demands are fully satisfied. The attitude of the public and especially that of the Hindu and Mahomedan merchants of the town is one of full sympathy towards the cause of the Railway workers and they have expressed their willingness to help the poor workers in their present time of difficulty. Daily meetings of the strikers are held regularly every morning and evening to discuss the position of the strike and to impress upon the strikers the importance of absolute non-violence in their present struggle.

PUBLIC SYMPATHY.

A huge meeting of the Hindu and Mahomedan merchants and the general public of the town was held on Sunday, the 9th instant, at 6 p.m. on the maidan at the back of the Dharmshala near the Railway station under the able guidance of Mr. Dadasaheb Gadre, the well-known pleader of Nasik and the President of the District Local Board. Over 2,000 men attended the meeting. Sheth Shivnarayan Jayaram Sheth Punamchand Hanmantram, Sheth Shrimal Premraj, Sheth Lalchand Dhulchand, Sheth Bansilal Banechand on behalf of the merchants and Messrs. Dadasaheb Deolalkar and Bhayyasaheb Gokhale, B.A., LL.B., pleader, on behalf of the public, addressed the meeting. Mr. Bhayyasaheb Gokhale pointed out the futility of the statements in the recently published communique of the Government of India and explained that the present strike was neither an outcome of any outside influence nor was it in an any way connected with the present political movement in the country, but it was purely an economic movement sprung out of the persistently callous attitude of the Railway authorities towards the minimum and lawful demands of the Railway workers placed before the authorities since long time in the past, and as such the responsibility of any consequences of this strike fully rested on the Railway authorities and not on the poor Railway workers who have been starving for a long time. Mr. Gadre in his concluding speech greatly admired the discipline and the peaceful means with which the strikers had conducted their struggle. He also expressed his full sympathy with the cause of the Railway workers and promised all help in their present struggle.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

On Monday, the 10th instant, a meeting of the Railway workers was held as usual in the evening in which the action of the Railway authorities in issuing the notices to the strikers asking them to vacate the Railway quarters within a period of 24 hours and threatening them to eject them from their quarters with the help of police if necessary was strongly condemned. The workers also resolved to treat this threat of the Agent as lightly as those issued from time to time in the past. It was also resolved to refuse the payment till the question of their demands was favourably settled. About twelve men addressed the meeting and the enclosed two resolutions were unanimously passed.

Mr. Bhayyasaheb Gokhale, an eminent pleader of the town, has sent a wire to Mr. N. C. Kelkar, M.L.A., at Delhi.

The merchants of Igatpuri have also wired to the Railway authorities stating the inconveniences felt by them and the loss they have to sustain due to the present deadlock.

The following resolutions were passed at the public meeting of the G. I. P. R. strikers of Igatpuri on the 10th instant:—

"This public meeting of the Igatpuri G. I. P. R. workers who are on strike with due notice to the Agent for their 'bona fide' and legitimate grievances enters upon an emphatic protest against the action of the Livl. Trans. Supdt., Byculla, in issuing notices to 'bona fide' strikers who occupy Railway quarters to vacate them within 24 hours ever with the aid of the police and it further resolves that the individual notices dispensing with the services of the 'bona fide' strikers without stating any reasons are absolutely unjustifiable and illegal. The authorities concerned should see that the effect to these notices should not be given till the strike is amicably settled."

"This meeting of the Igatpuri G. I. P. R. workers who are on strike with due notice to the Agent for their 'bona fide' and legitimate grievances earnestly requests Messrs Kelkar, Jayakar and Aney to move an adjournment motion without any delay regarding the G. I. P. R. strike situation. The G. I. P. R. workers are deeply distressed owing to the callous attitude of the G. I. P. R. authorities and therefore intervention of the Assembly is absolutely necessary with a view to have an immediate solution of the strike situation."

The following is the copy of the telegram sent by Mr. L. N. Gokhale, B.A., LL.B. Pleader, Igatpuri, to Mr. N. C. Kelkar:—"Railway strike situation serious. Requests Assembly adjournment motion Agent adamant. Great public inconvenience and loss. Strikers greatly distressed. Wire reply."

B. B. C. I. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' UNION.

—:o:—

Sympathy With G. I. P. Railway Strike.

Mr. A. Subbarrao, Secretary, B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union writes:—

On Saturday the 8th inst. a largely attended meeting of the Gangmen and Cabinmen of the B. B. and C. I. Railway was held at Mahim under the Presidency of Mr. Sitaldhin a Railway Employee, Messrs. Kersondas, Dalvi and Handurbarker addressed the meeting. They exhorted the men to follow the example of G. I. P. men and prepare themselves for direct action if the demands are not conceded by the authorities. Thereafter the following resolutions were passed.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

(1) "This meeting congratulates the G. I. P. Railway Workers on their bold stand and gives them hearty support in their present struggle for the redress of their grievances."

(2) "This meeting also requests the Agent to immediately settle the dispute of Loco Workers in Bakar Loco Shed which has arisen out of the present 8 1/2 hours duty instead of 8 hours.

(3) "This meeting requests the Agent to introduce 8 hours' shift in all departments on the line."

PLIGHT OF LAHORE PRISONERS.

—:o:—

Jatin Sanyal Becomes Senseless.

LAHORE, Feb. 12.

The following information is made available to the Press by the Defence Committee:—

To-day is the 9th day of the hungerstrike of "the Conspiracy" case prisoners. The accused Rajguru is suffering from severe headache. Jatin Sanyal has grown still weaker and is being forcibly fed since yesterday evening. But owing to his resistance his condition is reported to have become worse. During the forcible feeding Jatin Sanyal swooned twice and lay senseless for a long time. He is feeling pain in his chest and difficulty in breathing. At night his temperature rose to 102 degrees to-day. His weight has further gone down by 2 lbs., that is, he is reduced by 23 lbs. by now. Accused Mahavir Singh is now unable to move about. He was brought to-day to the court on a stretcher carried by convict officials. As Sanyal fell twice senseless, the medical authorities, it is reported, dropped their intention of forcibly feeding him as also Rajguru, Surendra, Pande and Ajoy Ghosh. Last evening Ajoy Ghosh's pulse was 50. Jatin Sanyal lay on charpoy and Ajoy Ghosh, Surendra, Pande and Rajguru lay on a arpet when Mr. Lewis, Additional District Magistrate proceeded with the hearing of the case against them under section 52 of the Prisons Act. Nothing is known about S. Bhagat Singh and B. Dutt to-day.—Free Press.

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RETRIEVE BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE!

There Can't Be Peace With Poverty.

GOVT.'S FINANCIAL POLICY.

Indian Merchants' Plain Speaking.

Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary, The Indian Merchants' Chamber, has addressed the following letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, New Delhi:—

I am directed by my Committee to address you with reference to the general economic situation in the country, which has been becoming more and more serious in recent months. I am to address you, in particular, with reference to the situation in Bombay which has become critical and acute. Trade is at a standstill. The Cotton Mill Industry on which the prosperity of the City depends is in imminent danger of being ruined. Unemployment has been on the increase and is still increasing. Earnings have heavily declined. The purchasing power of the people has been impoverished. Their taxable capacity has been steadily and seriously reduced, and the burden of taxation has, therefore, become unbearably oppressive. Municipal and Provincial Budgets have been seriously affected. Not only are the nation-building activities starved for want of finance, but even the maintenance of existing institutions of public welfare is at stake.

DEPRESSION IN TRADE.

Further, the continued and acute depression in trade and industry is affecting also the Port and Improvement Trusts. The railways serving this City and the Presidency are similarly affected, and so also public utility companies. Property values have seriously declined. Industrial investment all round is giving a poorer yield, if any at all. There has been a serious shrinkage in credit. Confidence, which is the basis of business relations, is being shaken. It has almost ceased to exist. Numberless business concerns are in difficulties, and have been working at a loss. Many are on the verge of, or have already gone into, liquidation, and individuals into bankruptcy. As a result, discontent has been spreading; and at a time when there is so much political ferment my Committee have grave apprehensions of its developing into serious unrest, not only economic, but also political, for the one rests on the other, unless measures are taken, not to repress it and drive it underground,—but to deal with the root causes that have been creating it.

A GRAVE WARNING.

These causes, my Committee are convinced, are largely economic and are creating an atmosphere so easily chargeable with the elements of disturbance and disorder. And my Committee warn Government, with all the earnestness that they can command, that unless Government bestir themselves and remove those causes, disaster of a kind and a magnitude, never experienced before, will overtake this City and Province and even the country. My Committee are convinced that nothing short of a bold and far-seeing policy, grappling with essential causes, will save a situation that is not yet forlorn Gravest consequences not only to the public but also to the Government will otherwise ensue.

SPECIAL CAUSES.

After a very careful consideration of the whole situation my Committee are convinced that apart from the general depression in trade and industry the world over, there are special causes which have been and are accentuating it in this country. The first is the Currency and the Financial policy of the Government, with regard to which time and again have my Committee had reason to protest, as being seriously prejudicial to the economic interests of the country. The second is the want in the Government of India of an effective policy of protecting the industries of the country. And thirdly, there is a lack of interest and action on the part of Government in dealing with situations as they arise from time to time in the trade of the country. Indeed, Government action in these three matters have been such that the inference is inevitable, and logical, that the Government of India as an Executive irresponsible to the Legislature, is not only irresponsive to the needs of the people, their interests, their well-being, but is inspired with a transparent regard for the exigencies of interests foreign to the interests of this country and its people. The manner in which, in spite of the extent of the administrative machinery available, the Government have shelved questions of public importance; the manner in which they have delayed the application of protection and safeguarding measures; the manner in which they have ignored Indian industrial and commercial opinion time after time; and the manner in which principles and policies have been forced on this country against the wish of those among its people who can speak with authority on Indian economic questions, can lead to no other inference.

THAT RUINOUS RATIO.

To take the first of these causes, my Committee regret that even now they cannot agree with the position taken up by the Hon. the Finance Member in his reply to the remarks of the President of this Chamber at the recent interview that he had with them, viz: that there was no justification for saying that the maintenance of the Rupee at 18d. was the cause of the present depression in India. There are two kinds of proofs which can be adduced to substantiate an economic argument: one is the statistical and the other is the practical as judged by the results of a particular policy in the sphere of trade and industry. There has been sufficient proof forthcoming in both these directions to justify my Committee in the view they have always taken that the 18d. ratio has led to veritable disaster in the trade, commerce and industries of the country, as also in its agriculture. Even at the risk of being charged with repetition, my Committee beg to point to the increasing imports and decreasing exports and the consequent decreasing balance of trade in favour of India as showing how the adverse ratio has injuriously affected the trade and industries of the country.

LABOUR UNREST.

The epidemic of strikes throughout the country and other labour troubles cannot be explained away by merely alleging that communism is responsible for them. It is the economic mal-adjustment consequent upon the enactment and the forcing of the new ratio that has led to the acute economic distress and to the labour troubles, which are but a manifestation in visible form of that distress. Industries have been suffering heavily and if Government scan but closely the downward curve of the quotations ruling on the local Share Stock Market, including quotations of Government securities, they will realise what ruinous effects have already been wrought on the industries and trade of the country.

PLIGHT OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY

To take a concrete instance, the cotton textile Industry, as has been repeatedly said by this

(Continued on next page.)

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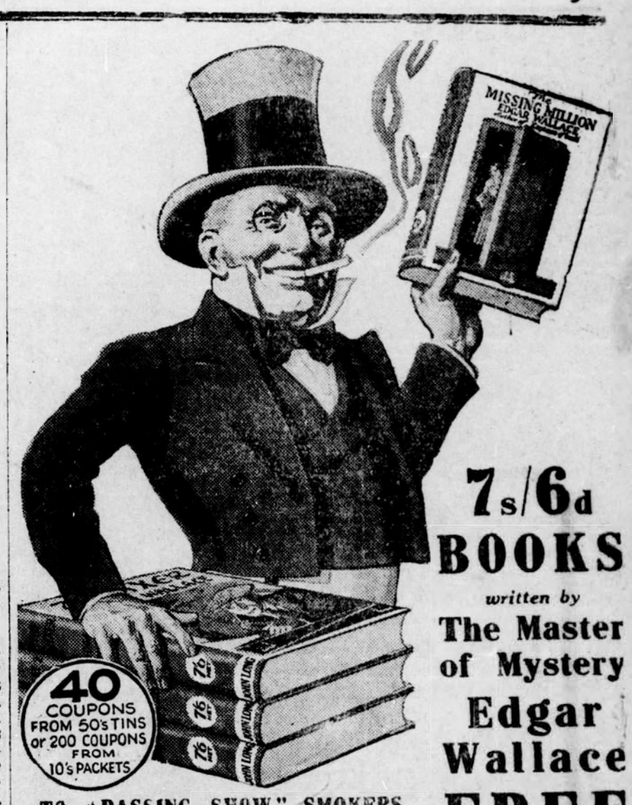

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RETRIEVE BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE!

—:o:—

(Continued from previous page.)

Chamber and by Millowners' Associations, is in the worst possible plight. My Committee emphasise this aspect not because they feel that it is not known to the Government of India but with a view only to point out how, though Government have been time after time sent cries of distress by public bodies concerned with this industry, they have not taken any action which can give the slightest hope of relief. Several mills have gone into liquidation, and a large number are now giving notices to their employees of an actual, and some of a possible, shut down from the first of April. It will mean, as it has been mentioned already, a complete breakdown of the economic organisation of this City the very foundations of whose well-being are so largely based on the fortunes of this Industry.

OPEN DEFIANCE.

While on this subject, my Committee must emphatically protest against the long, protracted and inordinate delays on the part of Government in dealing with the Reports and recommendations of enquiries set up by them, often under the compulsion of a growing agitation. The Report of Mr. Hardy on the Cotton Mill Industry would appear to be still "Under consideration". The Report of the Tariff Board on the Chemical Industry is not yet even published, it being stated by the Secretary of State the other day that the matter is "complicated". Surely, Government have the ability and competency to make up their minds expeditiously and act. They have the means. Or must it be concluded that they have not the enthusiasm to save Indian Industries which are on the verge of ruin? A business concern that exhibits such inaction and procrastination at a critical time would, indeed, soon pay for it with its every existence. Indian public opinion urge the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the ways and means of developing an Indian Mercantile Marine. That Committee reported in 1923 and made some far-reaching recommendations. A comparatively minor one has been given effect to. And it was left to a non-official member of the Assembly to introduce a Bill for the Reservation of the Coastal Trade of India. That Bill has received the unanimous support of Indian public opinion, and it has been accepted in principle also by the Assembly. And the Government of India have thought it fit—it cannot be in the interests of this country—to oppose it. What are we to conclude from this open defiance of Indian public opinion?

PRICE OF COTTON.

There is yet another matter on which Government are apparently content to sit still and watch. Mr. L. R. Tairsee the then President of the Chamber, pointed out in his letter of the 30th August 1929 to the Hon. Member for Finance, how the price of Indian cotton had since the beginning of the year ruled considerably lower in parity with American cotton prices. Since then the price of that commodity has fallen even lower, accentuated by the slump in the demand owing to the state of the Mill Industry; so that the price at present ruling is not even the economic price for the agriculturist. At such crises in countries like the United States of America, where the people have a voice in the Government of the country, speedy and successful measures are taken by the Government to help in the financing of the crop or in other ways in order to keep the agriculturist from being ruined by the collapse of the market. Even in a country like Egypt, the Government have readily come to the assistance of the growers at such junctures. My Committee are not aware of any measures taken by Government in this country to protect the agriculturist from the effects of their own ill-conceived, unfortunate, narrow-sighted, unfair and ruinous economic and financial policy.

SALE OF SILVER.

My Committee cannot complete this tale of woe and breach of Governmental duty without reference to the policy being pursued with regard to the sale of Silver. They have drawn the attention of Government, to this question also, several times before, but so far without any success. Silver has now perhaps reached its lowest price and the drop from Rs. 70 to Rs. 46 during the last three years has meant the wiping off at a stroke a large part of the wealth of the Indian peasantry—whatever it is,—by over one-third. Whatever little savings the Indian ryots have are mostly in silver and the serious shrinkage in the value of their holdings in the metal has inflicted another crushing blow to them, following on the injury that they have already received from the 18d ratio. Again, sales of silver are conducted in a manner which leaves much to be desired; nor would any definite principle appear to have been laid down with regard to the sales themselves. In fact, Government were approached so that this state of things could be remedied; but apparently they do not intend to heed or alter their policy.

HOSTILE TO INDIA.

It is under all these distressing circumstances that my Committee are compelled to write this letter once more to draw the attention of Government to the manifold and serious economic grievances under which the country is groaning at present. Having regard to the situation as it exists and the manner in which it is being handled or mishandled by Government, my Committee are constrained to say that Government have not been doing their duty by this country. They have been at best tinkering with the situation, and have either not realised its gravity or are content to shut their eyes to it. They have certainly not bestirred themselves in a way and to the extent necessary to deal with it. We shall not say that they have been complacently watching; but my Committee cannot help feeling that they have shown general disregard of their duty to the people and to their industries, without which no Government can have even the wherewithals to exist. In any other country a Government, responsible to the people, would have been turned out of office on a half-hearted, vascillating, patch-work and irresponsible policy,—if at all a policy it can be called,—and what is worse, a policy hostile to the Nation's interests.

NO PEACE WITH POVERTY.

These are strong words, but my Committee use them deliberately because the situation demands plain speaking. It calls also for a plain demand. We have begged and beseached time and again. We now demand that Government should boldly declare that they will spare no effort to save the industries of the country on which its very life blood depends, and without which neither peace nor prosperity would be possible, for, there can be no peace with poverty; and that they will act with all the means and resources in their power, administrative and financial, to carry such a declaration into effect. We demand a spirited and active assistance, not mere passive or lip sympathy, in guarding the country's vital interests, first and foremost. We demand not words, but action, and organised help and protection, such as a Government alone can give. We demand as of right, not only their attention, but the fullness of their labours, their unstinted service as the servants of the people. And we demand that their attitude of sloth, of inactivity, of 'Laissez faire,' of apathy and indifference shall cease; and that instead, while Rome is burning, there shall be an awakening of real responsibility and the stir of prompt, sure, speedy, serious and undivided effort to stay a crisis and a disaster that looms large before us and threatens to overwhelm the country.

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THE CONGRESS & AFTER.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Congress has met and dispersed. Every one who is interested in the politics of the country must have something to say for or against the resolutions passed by the Congress but no one anxious for Indian freedom can deny that after making every human effort to have an honourable settlement with the British Government our leaders are completely justified in the decision they arrived at in Lahore. India is a country where internal disputes and degrading dissensions for petty differences have proved disastrous to the interests of the country and I think that now it is the time when every patriotic Indian should realise that unless we put a stop to this internal wordy war-fare it is impossible for us to achieve our desired object. There is no political organisation which is more influential and more respected in the eyes of the Indian public than the Indian National Congress, and every patriotic Indian is morally bound to obey implicitly the call of the Congress. The difference of opinion which has arisen among our leaders regarding the council boycott is very unfortunate and the sooner it ends the better. Babu Subash Chandra Bose showed the highest patriotic turn of mind when he declared that whatever he might think regarding the Congress resolutions, he would implicitly obey the Congress and would try his utmost to spread the message of the Congress among the masses. Many prominent Congressmen like Messrs. Jayakar, Kelkar, Moonje and others have adopted such a deplorable policy towards the Congress that it is the duty of every Congressman to condemn such people who unnecessarily create disensions in the Congress camp. Every school-boy knows that if soldiers instead of obeying their General act according to their will and wish, it is impossible even for the ablest general to win any battle. We may fight with individuals for our differences of opinions but it is the sacred duty of every Indian to obey the Congress orders. We may have difference of opinion with the Congress but when we are out fight for our freedom it our duty to sink our own differences and unite in such a way that no earthly power can create a split in our camp. Spreading the Congress message in every village of India is another matter of vital importance and it can only be done successfully if we possess well-organised Congress Committee all over the country I humbly suggest Pandit Jawaharlal to start an All-India National Service and the youths of the country who are prepared to serve their motherland with bare maintainance wages should be recruited in the service. Every province must have such a service with sound organisation and the members of the service must be fully trained in the modern ways and methods of making successful propaganda. If our masses do not realise the importance of self-government it is futile to carry on such a fight because without the support of masses we are sure to fail in the end. The problem of mass education has been completely neglected in India and even if to-day we do not realise its importance I am sure we shall never be able to throw off the foreign yoke.—Yours, etc.

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It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities which accumulate, and invigorates the whole system, thus enabling you to successfully combat the many little ills which you encounter from time to time.

But it must be Wilkinson's—shun all imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the following Trade Mark and Signature.

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CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE REVIEW.

—:o:—

Messrs. V. H. A. Ganny, have issued the following weekly share market report, dated Calcutta, 8th February:—

Jutes:—The period under review shows an all round decline in the values of shares as the rise reported in the Commodity market last week could not hold its own and the prices receded in Hessian from Rs. 11/13, to 11/2 closing at Rs. 11/4. Also the little stir noticeable in the raw material market subsided on account of the reports of the timely rain in producing centres indicating a good future harvest and the prices came down by about Rs. 2/8.

Howrah and Clive were nominally quoted at Rs. 53/- and Rs. 35/12 with practically no business National dropped by a Rupee quoting at Rs. 26/- Hukumchand were on offer at Rs. 26/6.

Amongst higher denomination the following notable falls have to be recorded:—Anglo India 495 to 483 Auckland 280 to 258, Bevedere 535 to 515 Cheviot 295 to 280. Dalhousie 470 to 445 Delta 495 to 470 Fort William 345 to 323 Kamarhatty 590 to 558 Kelvin 850 to 830 Standard 390 to 370 Union 600 to 565. Naihati recorded a deal at Rs. 485 from a quation of Rs. 515.

The closing market was a bit steady due to short covering but the undertone seems easier

Dividends proposed:—Kelvin Rs. 50/- Empire Rs. 3/8. Soorah Rs. 1/8 Presidency annas six—all for the Half year ended December 1929.

Cottons:—The section was neglected during the week. Dunbars were on offer at Rs. 190/- Bengal Nagpur were done at Rs. 35/4. Kesoram were quoted at Rs. 4/14.

Coals:—This section was a little easier due to profit taking. The excessive turnover last week in many scrips brought about a little unburdening on the part of the bulls and the prices have all round dropped substantially.

Bengal came down from 555/- to 536. Amalgamated were easier at Rs. 17/14. Burakur were done at 18/10 from 19/2 but again recovered to Rs. 19/- Equitable were on offer at Rs. 32/12. Damaguria dropped by a Rupee. Raneegunj fluctuating widely closed firm at Rs. 45/12. touching the lower level of Rs. 43/8. Sellers were predominating for Bhalgora at Rs. 8/8.

Tea Shares:—There was nothing to report in this section.

Banks:—Imperial banks Conty. were dealt round about Rs. 316, the fully paid were quoted at Rs. 1295.

Miscellaneous:—After a lull this section showed some activity this week and a fair demand was noticeable in Electric shares Agra, Dacca and Patna had ready buyers. Engineering section was also active and a good deal of business resulted in the Indian Iron and Steel shares from Rs. 10/- to Rs. 10/8. Bengal Iron on a reported rise of 1-1/2 shilling in the London market improved to 7/1 from Rs. 5/8. Indian Standard Wagon Pref. were in good demand at Rs. 92/-, and Midnapore Zemindary were dealt freely at Rs. 130.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 11.

Cottonseed, Bombay (Hull) ton, £7-0-0 Feb|March s'ment. Sellers.

Castorseed, Bombay (Hull) ton, £15-7-6 Feb|March s'ment. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria, (Hull|Continent) ton. £15-10-0 Feb|March s'ment. Sellers.

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 11.

Copper, Braziers, £92-1|2.

Yellow Metal, £69.

Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £17-3|4.

Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £11-3|4.

Tin, English Ingots, £176.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 11.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4 1|8 per cent.

Interest 7 Day Market Loans 3 1|2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 3 31|32 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 1|4 per cent.

WINTER WHEAT CROP.

—:o:—

Some Damage.

PURCHASES ADVISABLE.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

Private cables received from Liverpool state that some damage has been done to the Winter Wheat crop. There is more disposition to buy on declines. Yesterday both Liverpool and Chicago Wheat markets advanced on improved buying influenced by reports of damage to the crop. Present prices are said to be low and attempts are being made by the Federal Farm Board to harden prices. The visible supply at the end of the season looks like showing a substantial decline and we expect prices will improve later on prefer purchases:—

Liverpool Wheat Quotations:—

Liverpool Feb 11.

March close at s 8/5 5/8 d up 1 5/8 d.

May close at s 8/9 1/2 d up 1 3/4d.

July close at s 8/11 1/4 d up 1 3/4 d

Wheat Chicago Market:

Chicago, Feb. 11.

March per bushel dol. 1.19 up 1 1/2

May per bushel dol. 1.23 1/8 up 1 1/4

July per bushel dol. 1.24 1/8 up 1 3/8

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS:

March 19.70 up 20

May 19.90 up 15

CANADIAN WHEAT POOL.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

A battle over wheat prices is proceeding between British and European purchasers and producers in North America, who seek, by withholding supplies, to maintain the prices despite the existing glut. The Canadian Wheat Pool, which controls 53 per cent of marketable surplus and embraces 140,000 members, pursuing a policy of "orderly marketing", refuses to send supplies to Europe at "unreasonably low" prices. Meanwhile, the new Argentine and Australian supplies are likely to be on the market shortly and they may force down the prices and inflicts a staggering blow on the Pool and business in Canada as much of the farmers' Paper is in circulation. The Canadian High Commissioner however declares that the financial position of the grain firms is "thoroughly sound." Meantime, supplies in Britain are very large, and it is estimated that the stocks will suffice for at least ten weeks. The price of quartern loaf has been reduced to half-penny. Discussions are proceeding between Mr. J. H. Thomas and representatives of the Wheat Pool.—Reuter.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, Feb. 12

Wheat May	6-11-9
Linseed May	11-12-0
Castorseed May	9-0-0
Cottonseed	3-9-0
Groundnuts	9-7-0
Teelseed	10-8-0
Linseed Bold	12-0-0
Rapeseed	10-8-0
Gram Punjab	46-0-0
Mawraseed	7-8-0
Myrabollams	22-0-0
Poppyseed	10-6-0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

Khandelsh	2,466 bales.
Central India	8,048 bales.
Barsi-Nugger	1,364 bales.
Berar	8,156 bales.
Central Provinces	4.523 bales.
Dhollera	280 bales.
N.-W. Provinces	300 bales
Rajputana	230 bales.
Sind-Punjab	1,361 bales.
Broach	3,084 bales.
Compta-Dharwar	274 bales.
Westerns-Northerns	144 bales.
Cotton	30,230 bales
Wheat	31,603 cwts.
Linseed	1,214 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	1,095 cw
Gingellyseeds	614 cwts.
Groundnuts	10,405 cwts.
Castorseeds	29 cwts.
Rice	2,590 cwts.
Myrabollams	2,956 cwts.
Cottonseeds	7,962 cwts.
Gram	2,474 cwts.
Joowar	2,388 cw
Barley	437 cwts.
Bajree	2,729 cwts.
Coal	97 tons.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb. 11.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £17-1|4.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £115.

National Bank £44.

Funding Loan 4 pe cent £88.

Conversion Loan £76- 1|2.

Indian Loan, 55 1-2 per cent £99 1-4.

Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent £47.

Indian Stock, 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £52-1|4.

Indian Stock, 3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan £80 1-4.

Consols £54 3-8.

War Loan 5 per cent £101 1-2.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £94 1|4

LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 11.

Linseed Oil naked, London cwt 40 Mar|Apl delivery. Sellers.

Linseed Oil naked, London cwt 39 3-4 May|Aug. delivery. Paid.

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BULLION.

—:o:—

BOMBAY BULLION BROKERS ASSN.

SILVER.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

London Ready 20/5.

London Forward 20/1.

China opening 1/11/14 closing 1/11/14.

America Cent. 43/10.

Ready 47/10.

	Op.	High	Clo.
Maha.	46/12	47/1	47/1
Falgoon	45/14	46/	46/
Tejimandi	Maha.	Falgoon.	
		/4/	1/8

GOLD.

Ready 21/7/

Maha 21/6/9.

Falgoon 21/8/

N. City 21/9/6.

N. Manordas 21/9/

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

Our market has ruled steady today born in respect of Ready as well as forward position by evidencing a rise of about half an anna per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar today:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 11/12/6 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 6/10 per cwt. F.B.H.

S.S. Begum Rs. 6/9/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

S.S. Quilo Rs 6/9/6 per cwt. F. B.H.

Shipment January Rs. 6/9/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment February Rs. 6/9/6 cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment March Rs. 6/11/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment April Rs. 6/13/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 11/14 per cwt.

Shipoent March Rs. 6/13 per cwt. F.B.H.

Beet Sugar:—

March Rs. 6/12 per cwt. F.B.H.

Tone:—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

The market ruled firm in spite of tight conditions of the money market. Finance Member's sayings in the Council produced a better feeling. There was good enquiry for 3-1/2 p.c. paper which after opening at Rs. 64/7 advanced to Rs. 64-11-6. At this level there was little liquidation and prices closed at Rs. 64/10. Ready 3-1/2 p.c. is quoted at a premium of anna one.

The market closed as under:—

(Liable to Income-Tax.)

	Rs.	
3-1/2 p.c. G.P. Notes Ready	64	11-1/2
do. Sett.	64	10
4 p.c. Bombay Port Trust	72	8
4 p.c. 1934-37 Loan	89	12
4 p.c. 1960-70 Loan	76	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1934 Bonds	94	12
4-1/2 p.c. 1955-60 Loan	85	15
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds	97	0
5 p.c. 1928-47 War Loan	95	0
5 p.c. 1939-44 Loan	95	0
6 p.c. Municipal Deb.	103	0
6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust	102	12
(Income-Tax	Free)	
	Rs.	
6 p.c. 1945-55 Loan Ready	100	0
do. Sett.	100	0
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds	99	12
6 p.c. 1930 Bonds	100	1-1/2
6 p.c. 1931 Bonds	100	10
6 p.c. 1932 Bonds	101	9
6-1/2 p.c. B. D. Loan 1935	103	14
7 p.c. Mysore Loan	102	4

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSO.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

Castorseeds delivery May opening Rs. 45/2, highest Rs. 45/3, lowest Rs. 44/11, closing Rs. 45-1-6

Groundnut Seeds delivery Feb., opening Rs. 46/4, highest Rs. 46/6, lowest Rs. 45/15, closing Rs. 46/3/6.

Groundnut Seeds delivery May opening Rs. 48/7/6, highest Rs. 48/9/6, lowest Rs. 48/1/6, closing Rs. 48/5.

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 11.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London) ton £21-17-6 Feb|March s'ment. Nominal.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton £19-7-6 April|May s'ment. Sellers.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. Hull ton. £17-10-6 Feb|March s'ment. Sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, (London), ton £19-12-6 Feb|March s'ment. Sellers.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 11

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 1|2 lb., Cargoes 41|4 1-2 Feb|Mar. s'ment. Sellers.

Barletta Russo, per 63 1-2 lb. Cargoes, 41|9 Feb|March s'ment. Sellers.

Wheat, South Australian Parcels, 42|6 Afloat Paid and Further Buyers.

Wheat, Choice Karachi Parcels, 44|6 May|June s'ment. Sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Feb. 11.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 Quality) Spot 10-5|8.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb. 11.

Demand Bills 486.75.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW

—:o:—

Fresh Buying By China.

We have received the following weekly Bullion Review from Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee dated 12th inst.:—

Our Silver market registers little change in the prices of ready Silver since we wrote our last Review. For the most part of the week prices ruled quiet within a narrow range but snarply advanced in the middle on heavy short-covering and on buying by option-dealers. Shroffs and Commission Houses stimulated by improving tendency of the Foreign markets. Prices again slightly declined at the close on profit-taking and Bazar operators selling owing to disappointing Shanghai Exchange. The ready stock on hand remains approximately about 3,000 bars while the average off-take remains about 300 bars. Owing to fresh arrivals and reduced up-country demand the premium for ready Silver is reduced to 10 annas over the first settlement. The recent debate on Silver in the Legislative Assembly has not made any important change in the local market. After the Chinese New Year Holidays some fresh buying by China in London market is in evidence at the new level. The highest price totched during the week was Rs. 47-4 for the first settlement on the 8th instant and the lowest Rs. 46-2 on the 5th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 1-4. T. T. Shanghai on London is 0 5/16 higher. The highest price was 2-0 on the 10th instant and the lowest 1-11 1/2 on the 5th instant.

London price is 0 1/8 higher. The market was quiet but steady with China being a moderate buyer while Continent remained generally a seller. India tnd America operated both ways. The New York price is 43 3/4 cents i.e. 0 3/8 cent. higher than the last week's closing. The highest price was 44 cents. on the 8th instant and the lowest 43 1/8 cents. on the 4th instant.

The prices for Gold are almost the same. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21-6-6 for ready, Rs. 21-7-0 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-8-3 for the second settlement, London price remains about unchanged at £4-4-11.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 11.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25,

C and F Calcutta,

Feb|March 10|6 per cwt. Sellers.

C and F Bombay,

Feb|March 10|7 per cwt. Sellers

C and F Karachi,

Funding Loan 4 per cent. £88.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 11.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-10 7|8.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 11.

T.T. London on Berlin 20.37 1|8.

T.T. London on Amsterdam 12.12 1|2.

T.T. London on Brussels 34.90.

T.T. London on Madrid 37.72.

T.T. London on Milan 92.90.

T.T. London on Berne 25.20

T.T. London on Paris 124.19.

T.T. London on Prague 164.31

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 11.

Silver.—China bought and sold Small business. Market closed quietly steady.

Spot	20-3|16
Forward	20-1|16

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 11

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, Lb. Spot 7-7|8 Sellers.

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	Rs.
Authorised Capital ...	5,50,00,000
Capital Paid-up ...	1,68,13,200
Reserve Fund ...	75,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	1,68,13,200
	4,11,26,400
As on 30th June 1929.	
Total Assets ...	16,85,00,000
LESS—Total Deposits and Other Liabilities ...	13,61,00,000
SURPLUS ...	2,54,00,000
ADD—Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	1,68,13,200
TOTAL SURPLUS ...	4,22,13,200

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1930.

JUPITER GENERAL is doing all classes of insurance business.

PREPARE FOR SYMPATHETIC STRIKE!

"We Can't Allow Our Comrades To Be Crushed."

MR. J. M. MEHTA'S CALL TO B. B. & C. I. WORKERS.

Mr. Ruikar's Appeal To Congress Working Committee.

EVICTIONS, ARRESTS AND PROHIBITION ORDERS.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, President of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Emmployees' Union has addressed the following letter to the members of the Union:—

The strike of the G. I. P. Railwaymen is daily assumming a more serious aspect and has ceased to be a mere domestic question for one Railway Administration. While it is true that there has not been total paralysis of the services, such services as are being run are maintained in disregard of existing law and are a menace to the safety and life of the passengers. The inconvenience and hardships to which the public are being put and the loss of public revenues are far greater than the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway is willing to admit; and altogether it must be stated that the Railway has failed to work up to the normal conditions at the end of a whole week. The future is even more obscure in view of the workers' determination to break rather than bend. The central fact is the absolute justice and reasonableness of the workers' demands and the unfortunate obstinacy of the Agent in not conceding them after years of representations by the workers. No wonder, therefore, the men who have been long suffering have at last become desperate and have resorted to the only weapon left open to them, namely the "Strike."

Appeal For Congress Help.

—:o:—

The following telegram has been sent to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, c/o Mahatma Gandhi, Sabarmati, by Mr. R. S. Ruikar, President of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union.:—

"Strike situation grave. Illegal evictions, arrests (and) intimidation by authorities. Men Firm. Congress sympathy (and) support essential."

THE PROPER COURSE.

That the strike is a real and serious menace to communications is admitted by all. That it has caused wide dislocation of traffic is now clear to those who are not wilfully blind. In the circumstances the proper course for the Agent as well as the Railway Board was to move the Government of India for a Board of Conciliation. Instead we find the Agent busy recruiting new men to keep up a show of normality. That these raw and inexperienced men can make no difference to the working of the line is known to no one more clearly than the Agent himself. Yet, he has failed to advise the Railway Board to adopt a sympathetic course for the prompt redress of the grievances nor has he moved the Government of India for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation. The statement issued by the Commerce Member is a most unfortunate specimen of bureaucratic obscurantism. When immediate action is badly needed the Railway Board seem to be leisurely cogitating and in utter disregard of the extreme gravity of the situation are more intent on saving the face of the officials than on bringing about peace and good will.

COMMON GRIEVANCES.

The grievances of the G.I.P. men are grievances of railwaymen all over India. They are not new but have been ventilated over and over again. The All-India Railwaymen's Federation has iterated and reiterated them. More than one representation in this behalf have been made to the Railway Board and Commerce Member of the Government of India. After years of weary waiting when the brave workers of the G.I.P. Railway have been the first to come out to enforce them at such tremendous self-sacrifice the duty of the workers on the other lines is absolutely clear. While I should like the strike to end as quickly as possible I cannot simply look on when the workers are being trampled down. No difference should be allowed to stand in the way of our solidly backing them in every possible manner. I am, therefore, on your behalf wiring to the Railway Board for immediately approaching Sir Bhupendnath Mitra for appointing a Board of Conciliation.

SYMPATHETIC ETRIKE.

In the meantime we should vote some financial assistance to our G.I.P. brethren in their struggle. We should also take a ballot of the worrkers with a view to one day's sympathetic strike and, if necessary, to join the strike of the G.I.P. Railway line for a longer period. We cannot stand aloof and allow our fellow-workers to be crushed by a soulless machine when truth and justice are all on the side of the former. The dishousing of the workers from their homes without proper notice savours of vindictiveness and if these victimising tactics are continued there will be a legacy of bitterness and ill-will long after the strike has ended. The public have watched with admiration the thoroughly non-violent manner in which the strike has been carried on so far and their sympathy is entirely with the workers. If the provocation that is now being given by the Railway Administration in various ways referred to above leads to any untoward incidents the responsibility will not be that of the workers.

Appeal To Congress Working Committee.

—:o:—

R. S. Ruikar, President of the G. I. P. Rly. Union has issued the following statement to the Press in connection with the strike situation on the G. I. P. Railway.:—

"The strike situation is daily improving and in spite of the Agent's official communiqus, the number of strikers is daily increasing. Murtizapur Station has completely struck work: and Kuram also is reported to have joined the strike; and the whole-line in C. P. between, Bhusawal and Wardha is surely going to join the strike. The situation on other centres is firm; and the strikers have no where resumed duty because of the Agent's bluff to compel them to vacate their quarters. The Railway workers on all centres are determined to resort to peaceful satygraha, in case this Agent's bluff is brought into practice

ARRESTS AND EVICTIONS.

At Manmad arrests and convictions of peaceful volunteers, are frequent and even legal help is denied to them. At Dhond, Sholapur and Poona ejectment notices have been served upon some strikers but no further developments are reported to have taken place. Lasalgaon is very strong and strikers there have refused to vacate the quarters.

ORDER UNDER SECTION 144.

At Bhusawal, an order under Section 144 of the Cr. P. C. has been issued by the 1st Class Magistrate and meetings of the strikers have been prohibited in the Railway premises, round about the quarters of the Railway Employees. This order has been issued at the instance of the Railway Official, D. V. S., Bhusawal. Mr. Vaidya, Secretary. Chalisgaon Branch is being prosecuted under Section 53 of the Police Act for alleged obstruction to traffic, while picketting; a counter complaint has also been lodged against the D. S. P. by Mr. Vaidya for having abused him. Messrs. Naidoo, Pleader, Nagpur, Kulkarni. Pendse, Mrs. Bhat and Dastane are carrying on very good work at Bhusawal and the workers there are quite firm and have struck work.

PUBLIC SUPPORT.

The Bhusawal public has donated Rs. 300 for the help of the strikers. Mr. Ruiker, President has wired to Pandit Jawaharalal Nehru, President, Indian National Congress, to obtain the support of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress for the strike. An appeal for financial help also beem issued by the President and it is expected that the public will leberally contribute to the same. False propaganda is being carried on by interested parties about the arrest of the President and collapse of the strikers but this has no effect on the strikers, who are determined to carry on the struggle to a success. The A. I. R. Federation is meeting shortly to consider the ways and means of supporting the G. I. P. Railway strikers; and organising a general strike on all the Railways, in case the Government refuses to conciliate the strikers.

FUTURE DEPENDS ON GOVT. ATTITUDE.

Other peaceful effective and

(Continued on page 8.)

THE STRIKE AND ASSEMBLY

—:o:—

Adjournment Motion To-day?

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

Lobby conversations indicate that it is likely that the Nationalist Party might move the adjournment of the House to-morrow in the Assembly to draw attention to the situation created by the strike on the G. I. P. Railway.—A. P.

BASSEIN. REVISION ASSESSMENT.

—:o:—

GOVT'S INDIFFERENCE.

Khatedars Urged To Withhold Payment.

The Secretary to the Land League, Bassein Taluka, Bassein wires under date February 12:—

A meeting of representatives of agriculturists of Bassein Taluka was held yesterday evening to protest against Govenment's indifference to the popular demand with respect to the suspension of the revision assessment and other grievances, under the presidency of Mr. D. V. Gokhale. The President referred to the history of the Bardoli satyagraha, and urged the people to resist the payment of land revenue altogether. He said that people must at least withhold one rupee by way of protest.

Mr. Vartak proposed a resolution calling upon khatedars to refuse to pay at least one rupee to the Government, and asking all not to purchase any articles forfeited from such defaulters. He said that the Government had failed to carry out their own promises regarding the reclassification of salt lands, etc.

Mr. D. V. Divekar, Secretary, Bombay Presidency Land League, exhorted the people to take at least one grievance about the enhancement of land revenue to a crisis by refusing the whole assessment.

The resolution was unanimously adopted. Leaflets asking the ryots to withhold payment of at leat one rupee are being distributed in the villages.—A. P.

TEMPLE ENTRY QUESTION.

—:o:—

Dr. V. Naidu's Appeal For Funds.

MADRAS, Feb. 12.

Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu has issued an appeal for contribution for financing the appeal to be conducted against the conviction of Karuppan an Untouchable for entering Erode temple and two others for abetting the same. The money collected in this connection will also be utilised for impressing on the Trustees of temples with the necessity of throwing open temples to all class of people and for holding an early conference of the Trustees to discuss this question.—Free Press.

Madras.—The Bank of Hindusthan which is run under the Managing Directorship of Vidyasagar Pandya opened a branch here. The opening ceremony was performed by Mr. K. Negeswarrao, Editor of the "Andhrapatrika".—Free Press.

AMRAOTI THREATENED WITH WATER SHORTAGE.

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Threat Of Withholding Payment Of Taxes.

AMRAOTI, Feb. 11.

The impending water shortage is causing great anxiety among the public and at a meeting of the tax-prayers held in Sakarsath with Mr. Pannalal Sangal ex-M. L. C. in chair, resolutions were passed censuring the Chairman, Water Works Committee, for slackness and not taking essential steps for the proper water supply of the Town. Also the Municipal Committee's action about increasing the taxes six-fold was condemned. The administration of the Municipality was strongly criticised. The meeting was attended in large numbers by Mahomedans and poor class people. Some of the lecturers even threatened not to pay the taxes if arrangements were not made within a month for an adequate water supply. This is said to have caused a great sensation among the officials and they are busy to find out a way.—Free Press.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

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"STATES' CASE WILL BE FULLY EXAMINED."

Viceroy's Assurance.

MALERKOTLA, Feb. 11

His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of his speech at a banquet at Malerkotla on Tuesday said:—

Your Highness has touched on the financial aspect of your administration, to which, I understand, Your Highness rightly attaches importance. I have no doubt that the measures in this regard which Your Highness has in contemplation will secure a firm foundation for the development of the State.

Your Highness has spoken of the progress made in the matter of irrigation and education in other parts of the State. New grain markets and bazaars for Your Highness' capital will undoubtedly add to the convenience of its inhabitants, and I have no doubt that in the organisation of such projects, Your Highness will guard against the tendency to encourage development by means of unhealthy speculation which stifles legitimate trade and in the long run produces disastrous social and economic evils.

I have to thank Your Highness for what you have said regading the failure of the attempt upon my train last December. Both the Indian Princes and the people of British India have expressed in no uncertain manner their horror of outrages such as this, and Your Highness has echoed what, I know, is felt by the vast majority of the Indian people, when you offer your wholehearted co-operation to the Government in the suppression of movements which can in the end lead only to a country's ruin and disgrace.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

Your Highness is also at one with your brother Princes and the preponderance of the people of India in giving voice to your approval of the Conference which is, before long, to take place in London. One of the conditions of success of the Conference will, as Your Highness has suggested, be that it should be representative of every point of view, and though the method of choice of its personnel has not yet been decided, I recognise to the full importance of satisfying the general body of the States that their case will be examined in all its aspects. The Conference itself will give an opportunity, which I trust may be seized by all those who claim a share in fashioning India's future, of seeing together as it were in a single panoramic picture the varying interests and problems of this vast country. To these deliberations the Princes will have their own peculiar contribution to make, and I earnestly trust that on the part of none may that goodwill and breadth of vision be lacking to which Your Highness has given utterance tonight, and which are the essential conditions of a satisfactory solution of the problems which face India to-day."—A. P.

"SCRAP RODNEY."

—:o:—

Opposition To American Proposal.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Washington.—The opposition to the American proposal at the Naval Conference that the United States should be permitted to build battleship of the Rodney type was voiced by Senetor Borah in the Senate and Mr. Britten in the House of Representatives. The former declared that he did not want parity if it involved spending millions of dollars on a useless kind of ship and counselled "Scrap the Rodney. That will settle the question."—Reuter.

NO RECOGNITION OF POLITICALS!

But Prisoners Will Be Divided Into Three Classes.

DELHI CONFERENCE DECISION.

Party Leaders Concur With Govt. Proposals.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

There was final exchange of views between the Home Member and the leaders of the Assembly Groups yesterday evening over the question of the revision of Jail regulations with a view to ensure better treatment of certain class of prisoners and also of elimenation of differential treatment based on racial grounds. In this connection, it is understood the Home Department had circularised the Party leaders' memorandum embodying the conclusions at which the Government of India had arrived as the result of the investigations conducted by local Governments and also the conference which took place when the Government of India conferred with the representatives of the local Governments on the subject, the Government of India, it is understood, came to the conclusion that the right course would be for them to inform the local Governments of the general principles which should govern jail regulations and invite local Governments to make changes in their respective Manuals in conformity with the general principles now recommended but subject to changes based on local conditions, climate, customs, etc.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

On the question of racial differentiation, it is understood that it was explained that provisions of the Jail Manual under which special treatment is accorded to European prisoners are based on grounds of customs, demands of health, status, etc., and not on considerations of race. Therefore no changes were called for in the Jail Manuals. There was no racial distinction by law and if there was any in practice it would be removed by instructtions that are are now issued. Then on the question as to whether there should be any recognition of political prisoners as such, it is understood that the local Governments and the Government of India were unanimous that there should be no classification of political prisoners as such at the conference with leaders. However, the leader of the Opposition Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, it is believed, definitely stood out for the recognition of political prisoners as such. But it is understood, the conference concurred by a majority in the view of the Government that there need be no classification of political prisoners as such. The conference however recommended, it is understood, that the prisoners convicted under section 124A, as well as other analogous sections of the Penal Code subject to exceptions, should be entitled to be classified as special class prisoners.

THREE CLASSES OF PRISONERS.

The conference finally decided that there should three classes of prisoners, namely class "A," class "B" and class "C." Prisoners should be entitled to be classed as "A" Class prisoners in case they were convicted under Section 124A. I.P.C. and analogous sections which did not involve serious premedited violence, callousness, personal greed, moral degradation, possession of explosives with a view to commit violence, or violence to property and also they were not habituals and their social status education, etc., demanded their classification as "A" Class prisoners. Prisoners would be classified as "B" Class prisoners in cases in which they were deemed to be entitled to special consideration, but not to the same extent as "A" Class prisoners. Class "C" prisoners would be ordinary prisoners. Class "A" prisoners would be allowed to wear their own clothing and would be entitled to accommodation, furniture and other amenities on the same scale as are now provided to European prisoners. In regard to diet "A" Class prisoners would be privileged to secure diet of their choice within the money-value sanctioned for their class which would be about twelve annas per day. It was also decided that the Magistrates of trying Courts should be instructed to classify the prisoners in accordance with the instructions issued. In the cases in which the Magistrate extended special treatment to prisoners that decision would be binding. In cases in which the trying Court withheld Special Class treatment it would be open to the prisoners to move the local Government for special treatment. It was also decided that Special Class prisoners should receive at least one weekly newspaper.

A JAIL NEWSPAPER.

The Government of India, it is understood, are also proposing to recommend to the local Government to consider the desirability of publishing a jail newspaper for circulation to prisoners and also to consider the desirability of reserving one jail in each Province for Special class prisoners. The local Governments would also be requested to consider the question of selecting a special staff to deal with Special Class prisoners. Recommendations would also be made to the local Governments to provide increasing amenities for special class prisoners for literary diversions. As regards work, special class prisoners would receive more suited to them as far as possible. In the case of "B" Class prisoners, they would be asked to wear jail clothing, but it would not have stripes, etc.

AT A DISADVANTAGE.

As far as can be ascertained the Party Leaders are on the whole satisfied with the conclusions of the conference, although it is apprehended that when the revised instructions are published and they are carried out in practice, there would be severe criticisms. The Party leaders were at great disadvantage because they had no guidance from those who had practical experience as political prisoners and who therefore could point out how rules were really worked out.—Free Press.

KATHIAWAR SATYAGRAHA DAL.

—:o:—

Mr. Kothari's Appeal For Rs. 6,000

WADHWAN CITY, Feb. 11.

Mr. Manilal Kothari of the Kathiawar Satyagraha Dal has issued an appeal for Rs. 6,000 for the Dal, in which he states that funds are needed for its work during the current year. Donations may be sent to Mr. Fulchand Shah, Secretary, Kathiawar Satyagraha Dal, Wadhwan City.—A. P

VICEROY BACK IN DELHI.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

H. E. the Viceroy and Party returned to New Delhi this morning.—A. P

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL. FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

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